

MACDONALD COLLEGE JOURNAL



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EDITORIAL COMMENT

With the farmers of this country called upon to face a heavier task than ever before in their history in maintaining and increasing the production of the food so necessary to keep the nation and its fighting forces fit in time of war, there is surely more need than ever for the Government at Ottawa to approach the solution of the farm manpower problem in a determined and aggressive fashion.

But all the signs thus far point to the sorry conclusion that the much-publicized latest solution offered through National Selective Service will prove to be pretty much of the same milk-and-water variety as those formerly offered.

If this turns out to be the case, it will be a tragic matter, for it will mean that at the end of the fourth year of war, Canada will find itself a nation without the food resources it should and could have to help its own people and those of the allied nations to carry on the struggle.

Farmers generally speaking throughout the Dominion are ready to bend their best efforts to the tremendous task of food production that has been set before them for 1943. But as the long winter turns slowly into belated spring, and the farmers realize that they will be required soon to accomplish a great deal of work in a very short space of time before the growing season is upon them, they are becoming more and more concerned over what the real plans are about the farm labor question.

A glance at the farm picture as it is reflected across the country is not as encouraging as it should be. It is not the price situation so much as the manpower situation that is the trouble now. Failure of the Government to tackle this problem in a sensible and courageous fashion in the past has already had its repercussions. In all too many cases, farmers have arrived at the point where they have had to throw up their hands. Farms are being sold and equipment and stock auctioned off. Important and valuable herds of livestock are being dispersed.

But the main body of primary producers still does business at the old stand, and they are struggling along to do a real wartime job. The least they should have from those in authority at Ottawa, in dealing with the one urgent problem of manpower, is the courage and determination necessary to work out the kind of solution that will at least reflect a proper recognition of the realities of the situation.

FARM LOSS AND INCOME TAX

"Last year, the House of Commons approved a change in the income tax law enabling any business to carry forward a loss suffered in 1942 or any later year as a charge against profits in the following year. *We propose now to enable a loss to be carried forward two years in the case of farmers — so that if a farmer suffered loss during 1942 he can charge that against the income from his farm during either 1943 or 1944.*" The above is a statement made by Hon. J. L. Ilsley, minister of Finance, in the presentation of this year's budget to the House of Commons on March 2nd.

In its presentation to the prime minister and cabinet on Feb. 9, the Canadian Federation of Agriculture said, "We recommend that the income tax act be amended establishing the general principle of averaging farm income over a period of more than two years." And in a special brief on farm income tax forwarded later to the minister of finance it asked for the "equalization of farm income over a three-year period," pointing out that this principle has already been accepted in Great Britain and the United States. While the budget proposal will be of real benefit to those farmers who suffered a serious loss in their farm operations during 1942 — because such loss can, if the proposal is adopted,

be used to reduce their taxable incomes in 1943 and 1944 — it is not the same thing as averaging or equalizing incomes over a three-year period. The measure, however, does go part way.

It seems to us that the definition of the word "loss" has an important bearing upon the value of this clause to many farmers. A married man is allowed \$1,200 income free of tax. The assumption here is that family living requires it. But suppose a farmer's net income is not \$1,200 but only \$200, has he suffered a loss? In reality yes, because if normal family living requires \$1,200, then this man has actually suffered a loss of \$1,000. To live decently he has had to deplete his capital by that amount. In the eyes of the income tax authorities, we understand, this is not a loss. He must go below any net income — even if that means using \$1,200 of his capital to live on — before he starts to count a loss. There is quite a difference between this interpretation of a loss and that calculated by chartered accountants in the case of the ordinary city firm. Because of the nature of the average family farm enterprise, we need a more equitable definition of the word "loss."

—H. H. Hannam in *Rural Co-operator*.

Artificial Breeding Advancing in N.S.

There is every indication that an artificial breeding unit will be in operation in Colchester in the near future, making the fourth unit in the province. A report of the committee on Artificial Insemination, named at the annual meeting of the Colchester County farmers' Association, reported recently to the directors of the association that approximately 800 Holsteins and 600 Guernseys had been promised for service. A management committee for the unit was named, consisting of Arch Cox, Princeport; Arthur Dickie, Lower Truro; Everett Walters, Brookfield; Arch Davidson, Masstown; George Porter, Masstown. The county association decided to make a grant of fifty dollars towards the organization costs of the unit.

Artificial breeding is very much on the increase in Nova Scotia. At the Yarmouth centre, which was started in July 1940 and which was the first in the province, 600 cows were bred artificially last year with good results. It is expected the unit will breed twice that number this year, while Windsor and Port Williams, the other two units in the province, will probably breed at least fifteen hundred. The breeds at these units are: Yarmouth, Guernsey and Jersey; Windsor, Guernsey; Port Williams, Guernsey, Shorthorn, Holstein.

Under a joint policy of the Federal and Provincial Departments of Agriculture, bulls for the artificial units are loaned by the Federal Department and the Provincial Department gives an organization grant of \$75.00 per bull kept.

Centralized Killing

At a recent meeting of the directors of the Newport (Hants. Co.) Poultry Club the subject of poultry marketing and pools was discussed and the belief was expressed that centralized killing would be necessary as help on the farms for killing would be hard to get. A plan was worked out for getting a plucking machine to be set up at the Farmers' store at Brooklyn, and for putting in ice for cooling. It is hoped to have everything ready for centralized killing by August 15, with killing every two weeks from then on.

—*Nova Scotia Farm News*.

Preparing for Ditching Work in Nova Scotia

The programme is now being arranged for the two ditching machines of the Nova Scotia Department of Agriculture which, according to present plans, will be in operation from early in May till late October. It is expected 100,000 feet will be done. With that in mind farmers in Halifax, Colchester, Kings, Annapolis counties, who want tile draining on their farms are asked to communicate without delay with Agricultural Engineer Angus Banting, Truro. Application forms and information as regards costs or other matters will be sent on request. Up to 25,000 feet can be done in each county. All applications for this work will have to be finalized on before the machines start working as an itinerary has to be established for there can be no back-tracking.

A sound rural population is the balance wheel of democracy.

—R. M. Evans.

This Year's Crop MUST NOT FAIL!



The thing we must realize is that in spite of all our difficulties, we've got to stick by this year's crop and see it through. It is clear now that we are facing a crisis in food production which may prove to be the greatest emergency of the war.

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To help meet this emergency, Allis-Chalmers dealers are organizing *Farm Commando* All-Crop Harvester Schools to follow the Tractor and Implement Schools held this winter. Every means

at the command of the company, its dealers and its national organization of factory representatives has been utilized to make the Farm Commando Schools of real benefit to you in getting more work out of your equipment.

At its own expense, Allis-Chalmers has trained hundreds of skilled men, not only to increase the efficiency of A-C dealers' regular repair service, but to assist as instructors at the Farm Commando Schools.

The Harvester Schools will concentrate on the maintenance and operation of Allis-Chalmers All-Crop Harvest-

ers, with special pointers and shortcuts that will increase their usefulness and help prevent breakdowns *before they happen*. For example, here will be your chance to get firsthand tips on harvesting special seed crops so acutely needed in the war program.

Allis-Chalmers joins its dealers in dedicating the Farm Commando Schools to the boys in the service from your community. The goal is to recruit every A-C machine down to the first serial numbers . . . get them Ready to Roll now . . . ready to back our fighting troops with a Victory crop that will go down in history!

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AGRICULTURE

Articles on problems of the farm

Better Crops In 1943

by R. Summerby

Although crop production in 1942 was better than normal, still greater production is being urged for 1943. It seems clear that there is a great need for more cheese, butter, milk, bacon and eggs, and this requires an increase in our farm crops.

The extreme shortage of farm help would seem to make it difficult to do this for it will be necessary on most farms to use less labour rather than more. Further, the amount of commercial fertilizers that are available is somewhat restricted, so that little can be hoped for by their greater use. Fortunately, on the other hand, the prices of farm products are quite good, so that if production can be increased in any way, a good return will be obtained. There are, moreover, a number of means by which crop yields may be increased by careful planning.

At the basis of good crop yields is good seed of suitable varieties. In the February issue of this Journal a list of the varieties recommended by the Quebec Seed Board was given from which information regarding varieties can be obtained. Very fortunately there is a good supply of high quality seed of the several varieties of grain crops and also of timothy seed. Since these are most important crops, full attention should be given to this matter of seed.

The situation regarding Alsike and Red Clover seed is, unfortunately, not so good, for both are likely to be extremely scarce, and it may be necessary to reduce the proportions of these in hay mixtures. In this connection it is important to point out that there appears to be a satisfactory supply of hardy northern grown Alfalfa seed. Where drainage is good and there is a satisfactory supply of lime in the soil, consideration should be given to the replacement of a part of the red and alsike clover supply by Alfalfa. It would seem to be the part of wisdom to arrange for a seed supply early, so that necessary adjustments may be made to meet the situation as it exists.

A second means that will help to ensure a good crop is that of treating seed to control the diseases that are carried by that means. Grain crops in particular are subject to attacks by smuts, and some other diseases, that seriously affect the yield. Seed treatment is not expensive and will avoid enormous losses, especially if weather conditions are such as to favour disease.

A third method of crop improvement is that of providing a good seed bed. The preparation of the seed bed is one of the most serious weaknesses in our agriculture. Far too often



A well-prepared soil in good tilth

seed is sown in soil that is not at all satisfactory for it to germinate and the crop to grow. Even though seed of high quality and of suitable varieties is sown, if the seed bed is not prepared well nothing but poor crops can result and, what is also important, is that there is a wastage of expensive seed.

A seed bed should supply crops with moisture, fertility and warmth. Further, it should be deep enough to allow crop roots to penetrate the soil freely, to hold the plant in place and to supply its needs. If the soil is too loose or if it is too lumpy, seed will not germinate well, and the crop will grow only poorly. On the other hand, if it is too hard the roots cannot penetrate freely and the plant is consequently limited in moisture and fertility. Again, if grass and weeds are not destroyed, they crowd out the crop and use up fertility, moisture, and root room that should be available to the crop. The yields and quality of the crop are thus reduced. As a rule the smaller the seed the greater is the need for a finely pulverized and well-prepared seed bed.

In good farming practice, the preparation of the land for one crop has a definite relation to the other crops which follow in the cropping plan. For example, the preparation of the land for corn, and the cultivation of the corn crop should be an important part of the preparation of the land for the grain crop which is to follow. Similarly, the treatment given to any cultivated crop and to the grain crop is important to the grass and clover crops which are to follow.

At this time of year, nothing can be done regarding soil preparation to improve the 1943 crop except the spring preparation that may be given. It is, however, worth em-

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phasizing that the preparation given in the spring of 1943 has an important relation to the crops of 1944.

With the extreme shortage of labour that exists, it may not be possible to give as much preparation as is best. Further, grain crops and grasses and clovers suffer seriously from seeding that is delayed after the land is ready. Every step possible should therefore be taken to get on to the land as early as it can be worked.

The amount of spring preparation that should be given for grain crops will depend upon the previous crop as well as the nature of the soil and the fall treatment given. After sod, much more cultivation must be given than after a grain or a cultivated crop. The aim should be to have the land freed from weeds and well cultivated to a depth of three to four inches. The seed should be placed at a depth of one and a half to three inches. On light soil it should be seeded more deeply than on heavy soils. On loose soil the use of the roller will help to make germination more prompt and more uniform, but rolling should, as a rule, be followed by light harrowing to prevent the formation of a hard crust and also to prevent blowing if such should occur.

When grasses and clovers are seeded with the grain crop especially good preparation should be given. As the seeds are small, unless a fine seedbed is provided much of the seed is likely to fail to germinate. A firm, but not hard, subsurface with a finely pulverized top soil is best. A common fault in seeding grasses and clovers is that of seeding



A poorly prepared soil in poor tilth

too deeply. As a rule the seed should be from one-half to one inch deep. If the seed is sown more deeply, much of it may fail to come through. The firming of the soil with a roller after seeding will help to put the seeds into contact with the moisture, and will help to give the plants a good start. On heavy soils that are moist, however, the roller should be dispensed with. Especially when seed is high in price, inadequate preparation of the soil is very wasteful and costly.

For root crops a very deep seed bed is necessary if good results are to be obtained. A rich, well worked, mellow

(Continued on Page 13)

Improving the Farm Home Surrounding

by A. H. Walker

The creation of a well laid out area around the farm home is not only an asset to the farm and the community as a whole, but also in the pride and joy it gives to the family. It is a pleasant restful area to enjoy after the day's work and where they feel pride in entertaining their friends.

The Lawn

As the lawn is the groundwork around which all other materials are planted it is imperative that it be a sward produced from lawn grass seed to be in harmony with the other improvements. This means the total elimination of the old turf of couch and other rough grasses and weeds by ploughing it up somewhat shallow, disking to cut the turf up into small pieces and thereafter summer fallowing to dry the weeds out. There will be no lawn, of course, for that summer, just as there is no crop from a dirty field which is being similarly treated but what a lawn you will have afterwards just as you are expecting a heavy clean crop from the fallowed field. If, for any reason, the entire lawn could not be done without for a whole season, the work could be spread over two, or even more years if it were extensive. If the summer fallowing is well done the rough grasses and weeds should be dried out by the end of August at the latest. Then it should be ploughed a little deeper to bury the turf and bring up some of the finer soil to act as a seedbed. When this has been done it would be well to spread a light coating of well decayed manure and harrow in. The land is now ready for the finishing touches such as raking to an even surface, rolling to firm the seed bed, sowing the seed, light raking to cover the seed and rolling again to firm seed in the soil. This seems a lot of work, and it is, but anything worth while is always costly in time or money or both. The type of grass for a lawn should be of a creeping nature and the one most extensively used is Kentucky Blue Grass supplemented with Red Top, the Red Top coming along faster acts as a nurse crop for the other. The rate of seeding is from 75 to 100 pounds per acre using 65% Blue grass and 35% Red Top. Now that we have the carpet laid we can bring along the furniture and distribute it in a pleasing manner. The chief articles of furniture in this case are a few properly placed trees, shrubs, vines, window boxes and flowers.

Trees

Well-placed trees should be planted sufficiently near to the house to act as a frame to it and yet be far enough away not to give too much shade. The placing of other trees, if space permits, should be confined to the margin of the lawn, leaving the lawn open.

Vines and Trailing Plants

To further relieve the monotony of the bare walls this class of plants play an important part. In the case of stone, brick or concrete structures the walls or parts of them may

be quickly covered with the self-fastening Virginian Creeper (*Ampleopsis englemanni*). As this cannot be used on wood or stucco structure, climbing honeysuckle, climbing roses and Dutchman's Pipe may be trained on wires or wooden trellises. Trailing plants such as the green and variegated Periwinkle, Wandering Jew, German Ivy and trailing nasturtiums grown in window boxes will also contribute their bit in furnishing the walls of wood and stucco houses.

Foundation Planting

This term is used in connection with the dwelling or other buildings and means the planting of shrubs around such buildings to furnish the base of the walls, to connect the building properly with the lawn and to soften the stark appearance of the bare walls. In this planting use tall shrubs about the corners and other parts between windows where there is an expanse of bare wall, using shorter material under windows.

Marginal Planting

As the lawn should be an area apart from the surrounding farm land it must necessarily be properly enclosed. This is too often done by planting a hedge, but a hedge is out of place in a rural setting and should be used only in urban sections where space is limited and all the surroundings are of a formal nature. A fitting marginal planting should therefore be an informal plantation of shrubs of various kinds and heights so that a natural effect is produced to fit in with the surrounding terrain. In order to create this effect the plantation must vary in width, using the taller shrubs in the wide parts and those of lower stature in the narrow parts. In this way there is a waving outline facing the lawn and an undulating top to the shrubbery. Ordinarily there will be no need for further planting of shrubs about the average farm home grounds. Never set out individual specimens here and there about the lawn, it is meaningless and is very bad taste.

Flowers

As the average farm home grounds are fairly large all flowers or floral displays should be confined to the grounds at the rear of the house thus leaving the front or main area to the more natural and dignified setting created by the fine well-kept lawn with its furnishings of trees and shrubs. Where this is not possible, locate the flower border or bed in the least conspicuous situations on the margin of the lawn or to the side of the dwelling.

The Perennial or Hardy Flower Border

This is the chief source of flowers and a general favorite on account of its permanence and the great variety of plants which may be assembled, thus adding interest in watching each species come into blossom in its season. In making such a border, dig it deeply and in the process work in a fairly heavy dressing of well rotted manure. The planting is best

done in the fall about the end of September or early October and may also be done in spring if done early enough before growth starts. Where this is the only area devoted to flowers, early flowers as spring bulbs may be planted in groups and annual flowers of the looser growing types may also be added. It must be understood, however, that although this plantation of perennial flowers will continue for many years, it should be replanted every 5 years if good quality of growth and flowers are to be expected. In doing this, lift everything except such plants as the peony, bleeding heart, and any others of a slower growing nature, and manure and redig the border. In planting, cut off young pieces from the outside of the various plants, resetting these and discarding the central or older part.

Annual Flowers

This popular class of plants may be raised in various ways depending on the size of plants desired at setting out time, the end of May. Seeds may be sown in pots in the house in March, the seeding transplanted to boxes or to a cold frame but for the average person the seeds may be sown thinly in a cold frame in April and left undisturbed until planting out time, except to thin them out if seedlings are too thick.

Hannam Heads Advisory Committee

Hon. James G. Gardiner, Dominion Minister of Agriculture announced to the House of Commons on March 4, that an Agricultural Advisory Committee would be set up. He stated that the Provincial Departments of Agriculture would be asked to nominate nine members of this Committee, that the Canadian Federation of Agriculture had been asked to permit its President to act as Chairman and nominate two other members to a committee of twelve. The Committee has been established for the purpose of maintaining continuous closer relations between the Dominion Department of Agriculture and representatives of those immediately identified with agricultural production problems and programs throughout Canada.

The members of the Committee now appointed are: H. Hannam, President, Canadian Federation of Agriculture, Toronto, Chairman; E. J. Chambers, President of the British Columbia Federation of Agriculture, Vernon, B.C.; E. W. Brunsden, Secretary, Alberta Federation of Agriculture, Calgary, Alta.; Dr. F. H. Auld, Deputy Minister of Agriculture, Regina, Sask.; F. W. Downing, Manager, Canadian Live Stock Co-operative (Western) Ltd., St. Boniface, Manitoba; W. R. Reek, Deputy Minister of Agriculture, Toronto, Ont.; J. A. Proulx, Director of Services, Quebec, Que.; J. K. King, Deputy Minister of Agriculture, Fredericton, N.B.; W. R. Shaw, Deputy Minister of Agriculture, Charlottetown, P.E.I.; F. W. Walsh, Director of Marketing, Halifax, N.S.; W. J. Parker, President, Manitoba Pool Elevators Ltd., Winnipeg, Manitoba; P. D. McArthur, President, Dairy Farmers of Canada, Howick, Que.

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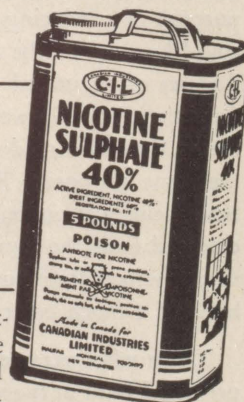
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Vegetable Seed Growing In Canada

by T. F. Ritchie*

There was little glamour, let alone profit, during peace time for vegetable seed growing in Canada, and as a consequence this industry made only limited progress. It is true that in a few localities that were well adapted to seed growing some acreages were produced each year and the quality of the seed, as well as the character of the crops produced, was very satisfactory. There was, on the other hand, the European seed growing industry that could produce and ship seed of high quality to all parts of the world at exceptionally low costs, due in a great part to the price of labour and very suitable climatic conditions.

It is interesting, in passing, to note that seed growing was encouraged during the first world war with such a slogan as "Every Gardener His Own Seed Grower." The response to this was considerable. In those days it was urged, that any of the apparently good commercial seed stock material that could be got should be used in an effort to ensure a supply of seed of both annual and biennial crops. A great deal of good seed was produced to meet the emergency and so successful was this enterprise that many gardeners continued to grow and save seed after the armistice. This proved that good seed could be grown in Canada and also showed that improved stocks were urgently needed.

In 1924 a move was made to stimulate vegetable seed growing in Canada using seed stock material of known origin, therefore, a number of the Dominion Experimental Farms and Stations were assigned kinds and varieties for the purpose of producing Foundation stock seed which in turn could be used by the seed growers of Canada for the production of registered grades, under the regulations of the Canadian Seed Growers Association. A number of assignments were also made to other agricultural institutions for the same purpose. Progress in the establishment of the best strains was undoubtedly difficult and slow but there has emerged from the somewhat tangled lot of material a lot of very fine breeding stock that is, in a great many cases, the basis of a much enlarged programme.

Those who were responsible for the start of this enterprise had faith in the value of this undertaking and also had visions of the day when the fruits of this work would be of real national value. It was visualized as the basis of a seed industry in Canada that would meet the nations' needs under all conditions. Well, the day has arrived when this programme has proved its worth in some measure to the free nations of the world and while it has its limitations yet Canada can produce a high quality seed crop that will provide food for feast and prevent famine.

The Necessity for Seed Production

The falling off of seed supplies from foreign sources or from world markets necessitated prompt action to provide ample seed for the production of vegetable foods for the armed forces, civilian population and a possible demand for seed by the Mother Country and for our allies. The needs of a nation in seed supplies have to be forecasted and this has been no easy task since a great many factors over which there is little or no control enter into the picture. These may be enumerated as; cancellation of contracts for seed by growers in outside countries due, in part, to partial or total failure of seed crops; damage by weather conditions to the crops at some stage of development, reducing the yield; the planting of insufficient acreage to meet the increased demand that may be caused by shortage in other countries. A knowledge of the normal carry-over necessary from one year to the other is important for the proper functioning of the seed business. In all, a complete picture of the seed supplies that are on hand in the country is one of the prime factors that must be understood. It is also necessary to know how much seed has been contracted for, both with the home growers and foreign growers, and these contracts must indicate how much seed of annual crops as well as of biennial crops has been arranged for. The annual crops are comparatively easy to arrange for since the seed can be sown in the spring and a seed crop harvested that same autumn; beans, corn, cucumbers, peas, lettuce and tomatoes fall in this group. When it comes to the biennial crops this is a different story since the stocklings or mother plants must be grown the first season, carried over winter in proper storage and planted out in the spring. Examples of these include beets, cabbage, carrots, parsnips and rutabages or swedes.

Importance in the War Effort

With the production of vegetable seed greatly increased over former years' production figures it is quite evident that there is a growing demand for Canadian-grown seed. Large acreages of seed beans, peas, radish and spinach were grown in 1942 and the seed produced was quite up to any standard for quality. Cabbage, cauliflower, carrot, beet and onion seed has been produced in considerable quantities and still larger amounts of seed are being arranged for production in the 1943 and 1944 programme.

It is interesting to note also that seed of a number of crops has been assigned by allotment to each of the Provinces, thus giving an opportunity for seed growing to be carried on under the watchful eye of each of the Provincial Seed Committees. By this method of control the best of the Foundation stock seed available from the Experimental Farms and Stations and other institutions can be utilized to advantage for the production of reliable registered stocks.

*Division of Horticulture, Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, Ont.

TREAT VEGETABLE SEED AGAINST DISEASE

by R. A. Ludwig



Every gardener has, at some time or other, planted seeds which produced only a few poor plants or plants which were soon destroyed by disease. The best and cheapest method that can be used to prevent a repetition of this experience is seed treatment. Modern seed disinfectants not only destroy many disease-producing agents that are carried on the seed but also give the seed protection against decay in the soil. This protective action is of special value when a period of cold, wet weather follows seeding. Seed treatment should not be regarded as a substitute for good cultural practices but as a supplement to them. It will not revitalize dead seeds but it will help to destroy the disease producing agents that might otherwise prevent the successful germination of living seeds. Seed disinfectants are relatively inexpensive and easy to use. This makes the use

of seed treatment practical for both the home gardener and the market grower.

The common method of treating vegetable seeds is by the use of disinfectant dusts. Small quantities of seed can be treated by shaking in a closed glass container with an appropriate amount of dust. Small packages of seed may be shaken in the envelope with a pinch of the dust. Larger quantities of seed can be treated in a barrel type of treater. Among the dusts that may be used are New Improved Ceresan, Semesan, Semesan Junior, Spergon and Red Copper Oxide. Specific recommendations for a few crops are given in the accompanying table.

New Improved Ceresan and the Semesan products are mercury compounds and as such are exceedingly poisonous to humans and livestock whether they are taken internally or breathed in as dust laden air. Red Copper Oxide is also poisonous but easier to handle than the mercury compounds. Spergon is less poisonous than either the mercury compounds or red copper oxide. In all cases these chemicals should be kept properly labelled and precautions taken to see that they are kept out of reach of children and that treated seed is not used for food purposes.

When peas and other smooth surfaced seeds are to be sown with a drill, New Improved Ceresan, Semesan and Red Copper Oxide have the disadvantage of increasing the friction between the seeds. A cracking of many of the seeds results. This disadvantage can be overcome by coating the seed with graphite at a rate of 1 to 1½ ounces per bushel. The graphite and the disinfectant dust can be applied to the seed in one operation. Spergon acts as a lubricant, reducing rather than increasing seed cracking. The use of graphite with it is, therefore, unnecessary.

Kind of Seed	Recommended Treatment	Rate of Treating	Remarks
Peas	New Improved Ceresan	1 ounce per bushel	Varieties respond differently to treatment. Beneficial results are usually obtained, however, with all varieties.
	or	2½ ounces per bushel	
	Semesan	2 ounces per bushel	
	or Spergon		
Corn	Semesan Junior	1 ounce per bushel	Seed treatment will not control corn smut.
Cabbage, cauliflower, Brussel sprouts and others belonging to the mustard family	Semesan	½ teaspoonful for 1 lb. of seed	Seeds of these crops are sensitive to copper injury and should not be treated with red copper oxide.
Cucumber, melon, squash, pumpkin	Semesan	½ teaspoonful for 1 lb. of seed	Tomato seeds when treated with Semesan will retain excessive amounts of the dust. This often causes injury.
	or		
	Red Copper Oxide	¼ teaspoonful for 1 lb. of seed	
Tomato, spinach, chard	Red Copper Oxide	1½ teaspoonfuls for 1 lb. of seed	

SELLING CANADA'S APPLES

by J. E. O'Meara

Since the outbreak of the present war Canada has spent almost 10 million dollars in an effort to salvage the apple industry of the country. Some may argue that apples are not a wartime necessity and that this money would have been better spent in direct war material production but a review of the perplexing situation which faced the Dominion Department of Agriculture and the industry when war broke out should convince all and sundry that this money was well spent.

In the Annapolis Valley of Nova Scotia, 78,000 people are directly or indirectly dependent for their livelihood on the apple industry. Early in September 1939, it was learned that as a result of priority cargoes, very little, if any, space would be available to handle the export of Nova Scotia apples. To the Annapolis Valley apple grower this was a serious blow since in normal years almost 85 per cent of his crop was marketed in the United Kingdom. He had spent over a million dollars growing the crop then on his trees and ready for harvest. The domestic market could not possibly absorb the whole crop and a portion seemed destined to rot on the ground. It was unthinkable that this should be allowed to happen not only from the point of view of the waste of food but also from the fact that thousands of people must live through the winter months on the returns from the sale of these apples. A similar situation obtained in British Columbia where the normal export volume was about 50 per cent of the crop.

An Emergency Is Met

Taking swift action under the War Measures Act to meet the emergency, the Minister of Agriculture called a conference of representatives of the growers and the trade to discuss possible solutions. At the outset it was agreed that the Dominion Government was to assist the industry recognizing it as a wartime casualty to the extent of the loss of the overseas markets. This assistance was to take the following forms: (a) the direct purchase of apples, (b) assisting in the canning and dehydrating of the surplus, (c) zoning of sales areas in Canada, (d) raising minimum grade requirements, (e) an advertising campaign, (f) negotiations with the United Kingdom to obtain a market for any part of the crops. Central marketing agencies were set up by the growers and packers in both provinces and meetings were held to finalize plans and draw up agreements.

Accordingly, an agreement was entered into with the Nova Scotia Apple Marketing Board whereby the growers were to receive approximately 75 per cent of the pre-war returns for the 1939 crop. The Board in turn was given the exclusive right to sell apples for delivery outside the producing area. The Board was also charged with the responsibility of pooling returns from the sale of the whole crop and making an equitable distribution to the growers.

The Dominion Government undertook to ensure evaporators and canners against loss by paying approximately 65 per cent of the export values for Number One and Domestic grade apples which were processed and also taking over from the processors in the following spring any unsold surplus of evaporated and canned stocks. The plants in the Annapolis had handled in peacetime an average of 400,000 barrels of apples per season. Through expansion, double shift and top-speed operation until March 31, 1940, 1,500,000 barrels or 72 per cent of the total commercial pack were evaporated, canned or turned into apple juice.

In order to equalize the available market for apples across Canada another agreement was reached with the provinces and representatives of the industries for government regulation and zoning of interprovincial shipping. The various forms of aid being given to the different producing areas were taken into consideration when the zones were established. It was agreed not to certify Annapolis Valley apples for shipment west of the Maritime provinces until Quebec and Ontario supplies were substantially reduced. Similarly no Ontario or Quebec apples were certified for shipment either to Western Canada or the Maritimes. British Columbia growers were allotted the prairie market and could not ship east until supplies there were satisfactorily reduced.

On September 30, 1939 minimum grade requirements were raised to ensure better quality apples. A month later authority was granted for the expenditure of \$150,000 for advertising apples.

Finally, it was announced that the United Kingdom approved the import of one-half of the previous two years' volume of fresh apples from Canada. During the season a total of 3,599,615 bushels were shipped. Most of these came from British Columbia because Atlantic shipping space was still at a premium. Almost 42 per cent of the commercial production in British Columbia was exported through Pacific Coast ports. Nova Scotia managed to send 16 per cent and Ontario 6 per cent.

Authority had been received to enter into an agreement with Ontario growers but because of increased local sales due to zoning and advertising combined with greater exports than had been expected, Ontario apples were disposed of without financial assistance from the government. Similarly in British Columbia and for much the same reasons the amount expended was less than anticipated. Total expenditure was roughly \$220,000 against the \$525,000 originally authorized.

The Nova Scotia Problem

All was not well in Nova Scotia, however. The Minister of Agriculture had entered into agreements with eleven manufacturers and 1,224,795 barrels of apples were canned

or dehydrated. Sales by the manufacturers were disappointing and shipments abroad were small. When the Department assumed ownership of the processed products still on hand at May 15, 1940 total costs amounted to 3½ million dollars. Sales had amounted to about a million dollars. This left outstanding costs of about 2½ million dollars while the apparent value of the product based on previous sales value was about 1½ million. This loss was absorbed by the government and an outright gift of 100,000 cases of dried apples and 425,000 cases of canned apples was made to the Canadian Red Cross and the British Ministry of Food to be distributed among war refugees, evacuees, and for other non-commercial purposes.

All through the negotiations preliminary to the signing of agreements it was understood that the industry itself take definite steps to reorganize on a more economic basis by the elimination of aged unproductive trees and certain unwanted varieties. This was done in Nova Scotia with the active assistance of the Provincial Government which provided tree-pulling equipment and operators from the Department of Highways.

The 1940 Crop

In the spring of 1940 agreements were concluded with Nova Scotia and British Columbia. The industry in these two provinces was guaranteed approximately 80 per cent of the 3-year period (1936-38) average return on a quantity equal to pre-war average exports to Great Britain.

Adverse weather during the 1940 growing season reduced the crop in Nova Scotia and total Canadian production was 25 per cent below 1939. Over half a million barrels were delivered to processors and the remainder of the crop was successfully disposed of as fresh fruit. Exports were practically nil. In addition to the subsidy paid on domestic sales of fresh apples further appropriations were made for advertising. As a result, sales of British Columbia apples on the domestic market jumped 54 per cent over the average for the three previous years. The loss of the British market was partially offset by the export of 650,000 boxes to the United States.

On May 31, 1941 there were 4,500,000 cases of apple products on hand in N.S. and 671,805 pounds of dried apples.

The 1941 Crop

Similar agreements were again made covering the 1941 crop in both Nova Scotia and British Columbia. The entire commercial pack was underwritten by the government with an 80 per cent guarantee of pre-war average returns. These agreements however contained two new features. In order to increase domestic consumption and save processing costs a clause enabling the fruit to be sold considerably below the guarantee was inserted. The government was to make up the difference. In order to safeguard the grower against crop loss from wind or frost such as was experienced in 1940 the government guaranteed a minimum income to the industry which was approximately 75 per cent of peace time income.

These agreements were entered into early in the year when a large crop was in prospect and a large surplus was expected. However, the Atlantic shipping situation improved and the large stocks of canned and evaporated apples had dwindled by fall. Unfavourable growing weather reduced the expected large crop. The British Ministry of Food placed an order for the equivalent of a million barrels of evaporated apples, 160,000 barrels of fresh Nova Scotia apples, 50,000 barrels of Ontario apples and 1,500,000 boxes of British Columbia apples. It was thus evident then that, if these orders were filled, instead of a surplus there would be an actual shortage of fresh apples for disposal in Canada. Windstorms struck the Ontario apple growing area just before the picking season and as a result only 10,000 barrels were shipped. Nova Scotia shipped 110,000 barrels of fresh apples as well as 2,600 long tons of evaporated product. British Columbia shipped 1,200,000 boxes.

During the fall and winter of 1941-42 the remaining stocks of canned apples from the 1939 and 1940 packs were also shipped overseas.

The 1942 Crop

Agreements have been concluded with Nova Scotia and British Columbia again this year. In Nova Scotia the arrangement is concerned with evaporated apples only. The Dominion government will pay the Nova Scotia Apple Marketing Board 25 cents per pound of dried fruit of choice quality up to a tonnage equivalent to 1,250,000 barrels of fresh apples. Out of this the Board must pay the processors and growers. It is expected that the total pack will be made available to the British Ministry of Food for distribution to the armed services and civilians. A new feature in this agreement is the inclusion of a clause whereby the government will pay the grower the sum of two dollars for every aged unproductive tree or tree of an undesirable variety which is uprooted and destroyed. This expenditure is limited to a maximum of \$200,000. It is reported that under previous tree-pulling arrangements, 1,150 growers co-operated and 78,000 trees were destroyed.

This year's agreement with British Columbia guarantees the Central marketing agency \$1.25 per box for wrapped apples and \$1.15 per box for unwrapped apples, both prices being f.o.b. Okanagan Valley points, to a maximum of 4,750,000 boxes less any quantity sold outside Canada. The government has also agreed to purchase 2,240,000 pounds of choice quality evaporated apples at 11 cents per pound.

PEOPLE'S PEACE

If we really believe that we are fighting for a people's peace, all the rest becomes easy. Production, yes — it will be easy to get production without either strikes or sabotage; production with the whole-hearted co-operation between willing arms and keen brains.

—Henry A. Wallace.

Wartime Pig Feeding

by E. W. Crampton

Meat rationing in Canada has been announced—not only for man but also for his livestock. The chief difference is that there is a better chance of obtaining the allowances proposed for table use, than there is in the case of the livestock ration. Feeders generally do not yet appreciate how real the shortage of high protein feeds is,—particularly those of animal origin. The reasons are several but immaterial for the moment. Knowing the reasons will not alter the fact that feeders must be prepared to alter, practically at once, rations which heretofore included such feeds as milk powder, meat meal, tankage and fish meal. Of the rations affected, those for poultry and swine will be the most severely hit, for these animals, unlike cattle, sheep, or horses, are to a considerable extent dependent on a particular kind of protein in their rations if they are to make satisfactory growth and maintain normal health and vigor.

Some idea of the widespread effect of the high protein feed situation may be had from the text of the Wartime Prices and Trade Board Feed Administrator's Order, effective April 1st, in which the protein levels to be permitted in commercially prepared rations for swine, poultry, and cattle are specified both as to minimum and maximum. The maximum levels are appreciably below those previously advocated and used by many feeders. Furthermore the order prohibits the inclusion in many feed mixtures of such products as milk powder, yeast, fish and meat meals. This, of course, is to save them for those animals that particularly need them.

While this order does not apply directly to home mixed rations, indirectly its effects will be in evidence because it is unlikely that feeders will be able easily to purchase the individual protein feeds, merely because they are so scarce. Their next best chance therefore may be to purchase a mixed hog supplement in which at least small amounts of tankage or fish meal have been included. "Next best chance" is used advisedly for already feed manufacturers are refusing orders for certain of their mixtures because they are unable to get the ingredients to make them.

What then is the answer? How can hog quotas be met, to say nothing of increased?

One of the obvious answers is that rations must be compounded so that only the very minimum of protein feeds are included.

These protein levels may be taken as those specified in the Feed Administrator's Order already referred to. The minimum proportion of animal protein feeds to maintain health has not been established. It depends in part on age in the case of the market pig, and on pregnancy and lactation in the case of the sow.

However, in the light of observations at Macdonald College, it seems safe to cut the animal protein feed down to one quarter of the protein-mineral supplement. Thus, one might use linseed oilmeal 2 parts, tankage 1 part, and mineral mixture 1 part. Such a mixture will carry about 32% of crude protein. To meet the protein levels in the Feed Administrator's Order one may combine 25 parts, 15 parts, or 5 parts of this supplement with 75, 85, or 95 parts of farm grains to prepare rations for newly weaned pigs, growing market pigs, or fattening pigs respectively.

The above restricted use of tankage will make a little go a long way in comparison with what was usually considered normal feeding. But what of the man who cannot obtain even these amounts of tankage?

If he is a dairy farmer he has another solution—the use of a little skim milk. About 13 pounds of milk will replace one pound of tankage. The composition of the three needed pig rations (assuming the starter is necessary) using the above mentioned protein-mineral supplement or with skim-milk or buttermilk replacing the tankage is shown in Table I.

These formulae admittedly are minimum as to protein and it is to be expected that somewhat slower gains may be made by the market pigs than when more liberal use of protein could be arranged for, or where a larger proportion of the total protein could be supplied from such feeds as meat or fish. Of course the feeder who has larger amounts of milk should use it. He may figure that 10 pounds of milk replace one pound of mixed supplement, thus using 250, 150 and 50 pounds with the amounts of farm grains shown for

Table 1 — Pig Meal Mixtures using Skim milk to replace Tankage

Feeds	Newly Weaned pigs T1 60 lbs.		Fattening pigs		Sows and growing market pigs	
	Using Tankage	Using Milk	Using Tankage	Using Milk	Using Tankage	Using Milk
Farm grains	85	85	95	95	75	75
Linseed Oilmeal	7.5	7.5	2.5	3.	12.5	12.5
Minerals	3.75	3.5	1.25	—	6.25	3.5
Tankage	3.75	—	1.25	—	6.25	—
Skim milk	—	50	—	20	—	85
Total Meal	100 lbs.	96 lbs.	100 lbs.	98 lbs.	100 lbs.	91 lbs.
Total milk	0	50 "	0	20 "	0	85 "
Extra water for feeding	300 "	250 "	200 "	200 "	300 "	200 "

weaning, growing or fattening pigs respectively. It should also be noted that for all pigs under 110 pounds and for pregnant or nursing sows, two teaspoonfuls of feeding fish oil should be fed daily excepting while the pigs may be on good pasture.

As a final word it may be worth again reminding feeders that if there is not enough to go around, the pregnant sows and the young pigs should have first call on the available proteins, minerals, and vitamins.

Schedule "A" to Administrator's Order No. A-636

Swine Feeds	Levels at or within which protein guarantees must be made
A. Complete or ready to feed	
Nursing and/or pregnant sows	
Market pigs to 110 boars	14% to 15%
Breeding gilts and boars	
Market pigs over 110 lbs.	12% to 13%
Pig Starter (pigs to 60 lbs.)	17% to 18%
B. Supplements	30% to 35%
Starter and/or sow	
General Purpose	30% to 35%

BETTER CROPS . . . (Continued from Page 5)

seedbed is needed for best results. Although root crops also suffer greatly from late seeding and should be sown quite early in May, as a rule they are not seeded until after the grain crops. There is thus more time to cultivate the land before seeding. It is much easier to kill weeds before seeding than after, and so, if weeds are bad, in spite of the loss that may occur from late seeding, it is worth while delaying seeding a few days to allow for extra cultivation.

Corn differs from the other crops mentioned in the fact that it should not be seeded until the soil and the weather are warm. However, when this point is reached delayed seeding results in serious losses in yield and, what is equally important, the crop is later in maturing. As far as possible, corn should be used as a cleaning crop. The late seeding of corn allows time for a good deal of cultivation being done before seeding.

After corn is planted, it should get a couple of strokes with the harrow, the first one a day or two after seeding, and another preferably crosswise just after the plants get well through the ground. This destroys large numbers of small weeds and gives the corn a big start over any that may develop later.

In spite of extreme scarcity of labour and the limitation that exists on fertilizers, by attention to seed and seed treatment, and careful planning so that a good seed bed is provided, much can be done towards ensuring good crops in 1943, and at the same time paving the way to better production in the following year.

Plough-saving Tips

Now that it is necessary to make farm machinery last longer because of the shortage of metals, all parts of each machine should be carefully maintained.

Ordinarily, plough points and a few other small parts will keep a plough in operation for another year, or until a new machine can be purchased; but with curtailed production of equipment, it may be necessary to use a plough or other machine for several years.

In order to preserve or maintain ploughs, cultivators and other equipment, more attention should now be given to the care of wheels, bearings, chains, gears, and power lift mechanisms, as wear of these parts has caused machines to be discarded. On ploughs, the wheel bearings and plough lift mechanisms should be lubricated frequently to reduce wear to a minimum. On stiff tooth cultivators, wheels, and wheel bearings, teeth release parts should be frequently inspected and well lubricated.

Where cast iron plough shares are used, grinding of the shares will usually give them additional hours of service. Although grinding of cast shares does not give the share points their original "suction", the sharp edges help to keep the plough in the soil. In grinding, the nose and wing of the share should be ground on the top surface, and should be given an abrupt slope of about 45 degrees. The nose of the share should be ground back square across the tip at the same slope.

Ordinarily, cultivator points do not require grinding, but if it is found difficult to obtain good penetration with a light cultivator, grinding of the points may improve the operation of the machine. Cultivator points should be ground on the back at an abrupt angle, and when the grinding is being done, care should be taken not to burn the metal. A blue colouring of the metal indicates that the heat of the grinding is changing the hardness of the metal.

WATER THE STOCK

Many farmers make certain that their animals are fed a balanced ration, and then forget that a thirsty cow gives less milk.

Tests show that dairy cattle which are watered twice a day produce more milk than cattle which get water only once a day.

As pork is needed in ever increasing quantities for shipment to Great Britain as well as for home consumption it is also well to remember that hogs grow faster when they are given plenty to drink. Specialists in animal nutrition say that to gain one pound in weight a hog must not only eat approximately six pounds of food but also drink five pounds of water.

Poultry similarly requires ample supplies of water and when insufficient water is given egg production declines.

The water required by live stock costs little or nothing on most farms, but the lack of it may mean considerable loss of production.



GO-OPERATION AND MARKETING

A page of interest to members of farmers' co-operatives

Farmers Grapple with Marketing Problems:

The Wartime regulations are bringing farmers face to face with their marketing problems. Judging from the Forum Findings and meetings that have been held recently, they are not taking the situation lying down. Nor are they merely grumbling to themselves about it. Intelligent discussion and sensible action has been taken in many cases.

Here is a statement from Floyd Stevenson, secretary of a special committee to consider maple syrup regulations. At a meeting held in Franklin Center on March 30th the following resolution was prepared for submission to the Wartime Prices and Trade Board and the Quebec Department of Agriculture:

"At a meeting of the Maple Syrup Producers of the Township of Franklin, County of Huntingdon, Quebec, held on March 30, the following conclusions were reached regarding the recent prices and grading regulations of Maple Syrup set forth by the W.P.T.B. and the Quebec Department of Agriculture.

"This Committee representing the Producers of this Township feels that the recent procedure has been placed upon the Producers at an unreasonable time when the greater part of our crop has been sold at prices set during the winter months, a practice which has been followed for the past number of years. We, being unaware of the fact that any regulations respecting Maple Products were coming into force this season, have therefore been placed in a very embarrassing situation through no fault of our own in as far as Order No. 250 of the W.P.T.B. respecting Maple Products came into being as early as November 1, 1942 but only came to hand in this district on March 25, 1943.

"The majority of the Producers have no adequate storage to hold their Product and no grading equipment on hand. Therefore some Producers are processing part of their crop into sugar.

"We feel that this untimely measure is a detriment to the Industry and do ask the Board to permit this year's crop to proceed to market through its natural channels."

In the Eastern Townships the people are concerned about egg grading. Many Farm Forums have discussed the question and it was brought up at a Farm Forum meeting in Sherbrooke on March 24th. A statement from Edmund Bowker seems to represent the general feeling:

"In Sawyerville each farmer I have talked with has found fault with the grading, the price only averaging from 24 cents to 26 cents per dozen. Some have taken their eggs to Cookshire and get a much better grading. I know of one person who has sold his hens on account of the grading and others are threatening to do the same."

Referring to dissatisfaction about egg price, Colin Groff, C.B.C. Liaison Officer with the Wartime Prices and Trade Board writes:

"There has been a good deal of misunderstanding about the bonus on eggs, which has been in effect for the past two years. Actually, no bonus is paid direct to producers. It is now paid, namely for eggs purchased by the special products board for export. The bonus is three cents, and is included in the price that is paid by the export egg board for export eggs. Producers of eggs get the benefit of this bonus by the fact that the export price for eggs paid by the special products board acts as a floor for domestic eggs prices. For instance, the price paid by the board for export eggs in Montreal is 34 cents a dozen delivered at Montreal and ready for shipment to the egg drying plant at Ottawa. The price to the producer would be 34 cents less grading and assembly charges. The purchase of export eggs is from dealers, but the products

board in fixing a price they will pay for eggs, adds the three cents bonus, which establishes a minimum price they will pay for eggs for export. That makes a sort of floor under domestic prices, which should not go below that level. In fact, they don't except in cases in outlying districts where producers market their eggs in an unorganized manner, through storekeepers or such ways, and have to take what the storekeepers want to give for them."

In discussing this question at Sherbrooke, Farm Forum representatives agreed the situation was serious — but they also agreed that a lot of the trouble but by no means all of it, would be overcome if they had organized their own market.

The Special Products Board pays during March and April the following prices per dozen for Grade A Large Eggs:

Ottawa	33.25 cents
Montreal	34 cents
Quebec	33.25 cents
Sherbrooke	33.25 cents



J. A. Pinsonneault, newly elected President of the Co-operative Federee

THE RETURN OF THE MACKEREL

Last summer a fisherman in New Brunswick sold mackerel at six cents a piece. They were sold to a packer who canned them, putting one mackerel to a can.

The packer sold to a buyer who turned the pack over to a wholesaler. After a while some of the cans wandered back to the local retailer in the same community. The fisherman now went to the local retailer and bought some of the same mackerel back at twenty cents a can.

Is this the mackerel cycle or the return of the prodigal fish?

No; this is the great age of enlightenment, progress, salesmanship and machinery.

—The Maritime Co-operator.

MARKET COMMENTS

The beef scarcity persists. Early explanations made much of the blocked roads holding back marketings. This led to expectation that the shortage could only be temporary. After several months consumers' faith in the temporariness of the shortage weakens.

Recent regulations say that special quality beef, formerly including only steer and baby beef, will in future include all red-brand beef weighing over 375 pounds per carcass. This is a recognition of the local dependance on cow beef.

We are now told that the food shortage is fairly general. People have been reluctant to believe that food could ever be scarce in Canada. Like all unwelcome news we do not believe it until we have to.

Supporting the idea that food scarcity is fairly general is the recent advance in Winnipeg, May wheat, now around one dollar per bushel. This is ten cents over the regulated price and has an important though indirect influence on prices of many other farm products.

Rationing of meats in the United States started on March 29th.

Food may be generally scarce yet no more scarce than fuel is expected to be. To provide against wood shortage next winter a bonus of \$1.00 per cord was recently announced.

TREND OF PRICES

	March 1942	Feb. 1943	March 1943
	\$	\$	\$
LIVE STOCK:			
Steers, good, per cwt.....	10.40	11.70	12.75
Cows, good, per cwt.....	7.85	10.10	10.15
Cows, common, per cwt.....	6.00	8.05	8.10
Canners and Cutters, per cwt.....	5.15	6.72	6.95
Veal, good and choice, per cwt.....	12.65	17.15	15.66
Veal, common, per cwt....	10.40	15.65	14.60
Lambs, good, per cwt.....	—	14.50	—
Lambs, common, per cwt....	10.40	12.00	14.65
Bacon hogs, dressed B1, per cwt.....	15.35-15.50	17.30	17.30
ANIMAL PRODUCTS:			
Butter, per lb.....	0.35½	0.36	0.36
Cheese, per lb.....	0.25	0.22	0.22
Eggs, grade A large, per doz.....	0.31½	0.37	0.35
Chickens, live, 5 lb. plus per lb.....	0.24½	0.30½	0.31
Chickens, dressed, milk fed, A, per lb.....	0.27½	0.34	0.34½
FRUITS AND VEGETABLES:			
Apples, B.C. McIntosh, extra fancy, per box.....	3.25-3.50	2.40-3.00	2.75-3.00
Potatoes, Quebec No. 1, per 75 lb. bag.....	1.60	1.65-1.80	1.80
FEED:			
Bran, per ton.....	29.00	29.00	29.00

Co-operation pays two types of dividends. One represents the financial values which are immediate benefit; the other is the educational value and co-operative understanding which is lasting.

HANGING TOGETHER

"We are consumers by nature and producers by necessity", says a well-known co-operator. From the cradle to the grave we are all *consumers* of goods and services in one form or another, and most of us, for a large part of our lives, spend our effort in *producing* goods or services for our own or someone else's use.

"When we shed the particular cloak of special interest that we chance to wear in our productive capacity, we are, after all, just common everyday people trying to make a decent living and to reach the economic security we all desire. When we remember that the real purpose of all production is to satisfy human wants, it should not be very hard to devise a fair and equitable method of exchanging our products for those of others."

When, on the other hand, as consumers trying to make the dollar we have earned go as far as possible in satisfying our needs, we remember that behind every commodity we buy is the labour of a fellow worker, we shall not be blinded by our own greed to demand a price which would force him to work for less than a fair return.

There is a great need for industry to be organized so that the primary producer is brought into closer or more vital contact with the ultimate consumer. Farmers, for instance, need the strength of organized urban consumer power to reduce the cost of necessities and provide an organized market. They also need a prosperous urban community to provide them with outlets for their products.

It has been well said that "half the farm problem is in the city." Farmers can hardly expect to solve the farm problem and get the share of the national income to which their numbers entitle them until the man in town is economically able to make possible a prosperous farm population.

For some people, the amount of money they get for their work seems so all-important that they do not notice that such things as a gradual rise in the cost of living, or mounting taxes, may totally absorb any money increase in income, with the result that they are getting no more actual goods than before. What is known as their "real income", meaning what they actually get for their money, has not changed.

Whether as farmers, city workers or town dwellers, we must defend both our consumer and our producer interests if we are to have a better living for ourselves and our families.

RESEARCH IS THE

KEY TO KNOWLEDGE

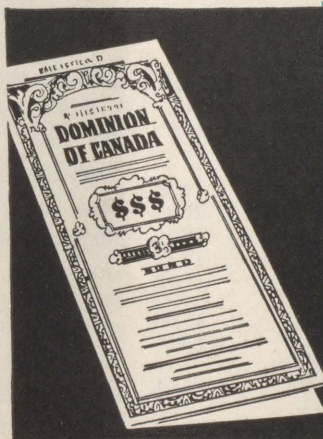
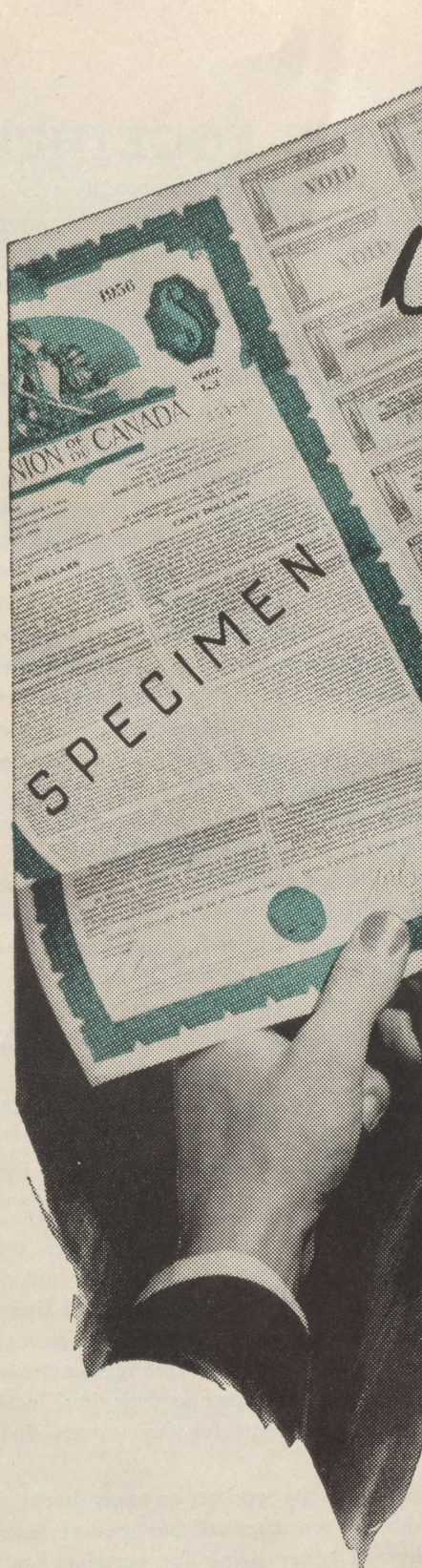


CEROGRAS


Natural Green Feed

GREENMELK COMPANY LIMITED, WALLACEBURG, ONT.

Some Questions about



Hon. J. L. Ilsley

Minister of Finance

**explains various points
about Victory Bonds through
this simple question and
answer method**

? What is a VICTORY BOND?

A Victory Bond is a document containing proof that you have loaned money to your country to help win the war, and containing your country's promise to return your money to you in a specified number of years, and, in addition, to pay you interest every six months on your money until it is repaid.

? When will Victory Bonds be paid off?

The money you invest in a bond will be paid back to you by your country when the bond reaches its maturity date, in the same way as Victory Loan Bonds of the First World War were paid. The maturity date of each bond is clearly stated in the wording of the bond.

? Is a bond as safe, for instance, as a dollar bill?

Yes, a one-dollar bill is your country's promise to pay you one dollar. A one-hundred dollar bond is your country's promise to repay you one hundred dollars. One is just as safe as the other. But the dollar bill pays you no interest. The bond pays you interest twice a year. Canada has been issuing bonds for seventy-five years, and has repaid every dollar of the principal and every cent of the interest when due.

? Can I borrow money on Victory Bonds?

Yes, it is very easy to obtain a loan at a reasonable interest at any bank using your Victory Bonds as security. In this case the interest on the bonds belongs to you. It will pay a large part of the interest charges on your loan.

and Answers Victory Bonds

How is interest paid on Victory Bonds?

Interest on all bonds is payable each year. The dates on which interest is due are stated in the wording of the bond.

Bonds in bearer form and bonds which are registered as to principal, have interest coupons as shown on the right side of the bond in the illustration. One of these coupons falls due each year, the date of maturity of each coupon being shown on its face. On the interest date, you cut off the coupon, and take it to your bank. Any branch in Canada of any chartered bank will cash Victory Bond interest coupons without any charge to you for this service.

Interest coupons are attached to bonds which are registered as to both principal and interest. When the interest falls due on these bonds each year, the Government of Canada sends you a cheque for the amount due. This cheque can be cashed at any branch in Canada of any chartered bank without any service charge.

What is the difference between a Bearer Bond and a Registered Bond?

Victory Bonds may be sold at any time by any person holding them, and the interest coupons attached to these bonds are payable to any person who presents them for payment. In short, bearer bonds are almost as liquid as bank bills.

On your own registered bonds, your name and the number of your bonds are kept on record at Ottawa. Registered bonds are of two kinds—(a) those registered as to principal, (b) fully registered bonds, that is, bonds registered as to both principal and interest.

In the case of a bond registered as to principal, the bond can only be sold if you sign a transfer form. However the interest coupons on these bonds are payable to any person who presents them for payment.

In the case of a fully registered bond, the bond can only be sold if you sign a transfer form. Further, no interest coupons are attached to the bond. The Government pays the interest on these bonds by mailing you a cheque each year.

Bearer bonds of any denomination may be registered as to principal, and in the case of bonds of \$500 or larger amounts, bearer bonds can be exchanged for fully registered bonds. Similarly, registered bonds can be exchanged at any time for bearer bonds.

The main difference between bearer bonds and registered bonds is that registered bonds give you better protection in the event that bonds are lost, stolen or destroyed.

Where should I put my bonds for safe keeping?

As Victory Bonds in bearer form can easily be sold by anybody, you should keep them in a safety deposit box in a bank. If you have not a box of this kind, any bank will keep your bonds for you for a small annual charge.

Safe-keeping arrangements can also be made with many trust and loan companies.

If it is not convenient for you to place your bonds for safe-keeping with one of these institutions, be sure to keep them in a safe place at home, and be sure to keep a record of the serial numbers of the bonds in another place. These numbers will be valuable should the bonds be lost or destroyed at any time.

In any event, if you keep your bonds at home, it is safer to have them in registered form.

In what denominations are Victory Bonds available?

The longer term Victory Bonds, which are the kind most people buy, are available in denominations of \$50, \$100, \$500, \$1,000 and larger amounts.

Short term bonds, which are bought for the most part by business firms and corporations, are available in denominations of \$1,000 and larger amounts.

Must I pay cash for Victory Bonds?

Not necessarily. Victory Bonds may be purchased for cash, or farmers with a regular income from milk or cream cheques may buy them on a regular instalment plan. Farmers with irregular incomes may purchase them on the "Rural Six Months Plan", which allows them to pay over a period of six months, but does not call for regular instalments.

Can Victory Bonds be sold easily?

Yes, you can sell your bonds at any time. All you have to do is take them to any investment dealer, bank, stock broker or trust company. You will be able to get your money while you wait.

Victory Bonds are the property of their individual owners who have the right to turn them into cash at any time they may desire. When a person buys a Victory Bond, that person is making it possible for this country to get the men and material needed for war use, and is helping to fight the home front battle against inflation. When people sell their bonds they are withdrawing this help. Emergency needs for cash are legitimate reasons for selling bonds provided the person has no other forms of savings which can be used, or provided the person cannot obtain a temporary loan, to be repaid out of future income, to meet the immediate need for cash. Sales to get dollars to buy things that are not essential have not legitimate reason.

We must not only increase our voluntary savings and lend them to our country through the purchase of Victory Bonds; we must also continue to hold these securities at least until after the war, unless we need money for real emergency use. "Let us compete with our neighbours, in saving, not spending."

If there are any other questions you would like answered about Victory Bonds, ask any investment dealer, banker or Victory Loan salesman. Or if you prefer, you may write to me at Ottawa and I will see that your questions are answered.

J. H. G. G. G.
MINISTER OF FINANCE

COURAGE DOES IT

by L. H. Hamilton



Arthur Dagg and Family

The story of Burnholme Farm, Shawville, Que., is both inspiring and exemplary. It is the story of an ambitious young farmer setting about to achieve success and recognition by having the foresight to see and the courage to act. It all started when young Arthur Dagg visited Macdonald College and later the Ormstown Show in 1922.

He and his father had been following

the usual farm practice of the community. They had grade beef cattle and the average quota of pigs, sheep and poultry, but this type of farming did not hold sufficient interest. It was too routine and casual for one so full of energy and enthusiasm. It was not surprising therefore that after visiting the herds and meeting the breeders at Macdonald College and the Ormstown show he should return determined to do something better.

He decided on Ayrshire cattle and purchased a cow and two calves locally. These were not purebred but that they were of the correct type is indicated by the fact that when bred to his first purebred bull a descendent won two firsts at Ottawa and she and her three daughters won first on the best group of four grade cows. This bull, Beaver Meadow Peter, proved to be a good choice. He was a full brother to Beaver Meadow Beauty 6th, which won the Canadian three-year Honor Roll championship, and fortunately, he transmitted this milk-producing ability to his offspring.

From this small but successful beginning, Mr. Dagg became interested not only in Ayrshires and their pedigrees, but good farm practice as well. His farm, located about a mile from the town of Shawville, was an average farm. It was naturally fairly well drained because of its rolling nature and the soil might be classed as a heavy loam or clay loam. "Good production only comes from intelligent feeding and more profit is made when the feeds are home grown", stated Mr. Dagg. Thus the fields were laid out, a permanent pasture established and rotation and fertilization of crops practised. Last year Mr. Dagg had 96 loads of hay from 42 acres; 1,500 bushels of grain from 32 acres and an excellent stand of hybrid 606 corn for silage. Eleven acres of clover seed were still unthreshed at the time of our visit.

Not only did the productivity of the soil need strengthening, but the buildings were in poor condition. A new brick house was built some years ago and a modern barn was erected in 1939. This represented considerable outlay

in labor and money which had to be collected from the sales of milk, stock and other cash crops.

During the past few years the labor problem has been quite acute. With from 16 to 18 cows to milk and the crop to harvest without help apart from his father, who is well past the retiring age, labor-saving machinery has been purchased during the past three years. A tractor, a threshing mill, a milking machine and the installation of hydro power not only make this a modern farm but make it possible to maintain production at a high peak. Not many farmers are willing or able to undertake so much. The milking and retail delivery of milk alone would take most of the average man's time, but by proper planning and fast, hard work Mr. Dagg has managed well.

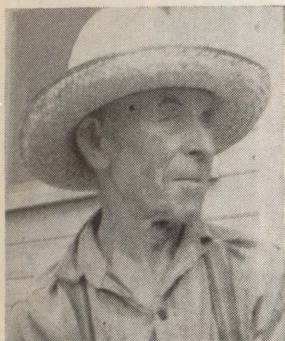
Building Up the Herd

As might be surmised, the whole story of the Ayrshire herd has not been told. The average production of 10,600 lbs. of milk testing 4.3 per cent and well above average uniformity and type, did not just happen. It is the result of careful selection of bulls and keeping only those cows which on their performance were profitable producers. In 1931 the first imported bull, South Craig Glencoe, was purchased. "This bull is the highest indexed Ayrshire bull in Canada at the present time", stated Mr. Dagg. He has ten daughters with approximately fifty records averaging 10,400 lbs. of 4.53 milk and he is a half brother to Swanky Boy. At present the well known Annandale Polonius is the herd sire. Out of Tullibody Polly (Imp) which is considered an outstanding cow at Annandale Farms, and sired by Holehouse True Form, he is expected to further improve both production and type.

On the female side every cow is put on test and very satisfactory records have been made. Especially high records are not aimed at, but cows that do not qualify are not kept. The feeding and management followed is just good common sense practice. A 16 percent meal mixture is used and each cow is fed according to her production. Testing for abortion, T. B. and mastitis is carefully observed, at regular intervals. Housing and handling receive the usual consideration found on most up-to-date farms.



The Dagg Home and Barn



The revenue on the farm comes largely from the herd, retail milk and purebred sales. In speaking of his purebred sales, Mr.

Grandfather Geo. T. Dagg expressed the satisfaction he had experienced in his dealings. He does not aim at particularly high prices but expects to get what an animal is worth. This has resulted in an expansion of this side of his business and repeat orders from previous buyers and their neighbours.

THE QUESTION BOX

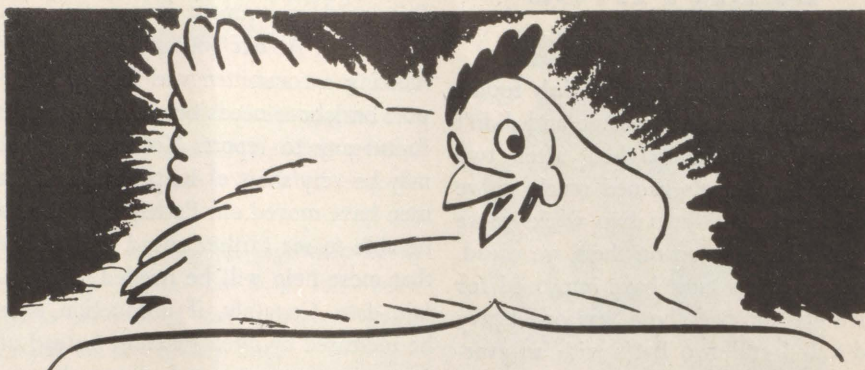
Have you any problems that are bothering you? This column is at your disposal. Address your questions to the Editor, Macdonald College, P.Q.

Question: How can I grow worm-free carrots?

Answer: 1. Delay planting carrot seed until the middle of June, by which time the first generation carrot rust flies, which are responsible for wormy carrots, will have disappeared. Second generation flies appearing during late August and September will, however, attack the roots.

2. Treat carrot seedlings with corrosive sublimate 1 ounce to 10 gallons of water. Dissolve the powder in hot water in a wooden container, then add cold water to make the required quantity. Pour the liquid liberally over the young plants, making the first application when the wild cherries are in bloom, which is late May or early June and the second a week later. Corrosive sublimate is a deadly poison.

3. Some practise harvesting early sown carrots as soon as mature and so protect the crop from second generation flies against which little can be done in the way of insecticidal treatment.



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Charles E. Frosst & Co.

MONTREAL

CANADA

THE FLAG IS ON THE PLOW

In the last reckoning, all things are purchased with food . . . Our civilization is bought with food; our cultural advantages and satisfactions, our industrial achievements as a nation, and now our all-out war effort against treacherous and powerful enemies — all these are purchased with food . . . Miners do not dig the ore out of the bowels of the majestic mountains — nor do skilled mechanics make powerful munitions of war. Brave soldiers do not fight our battles of freedom unless food is grown in abundance for their daily needs by our tillers of soil. Food abundant and adequate, is necessary to victory. The flag is on the plow as well as on the battleship and on the tank. — Soil Conservation.

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STRIPPINGS

by Gordon W. Geddes

The rest of those hogs certainly fooled us for they seemed lonesome and didn't eat well. When weighed after two weeks, they hadn't gained much so we decided to hold them two weeks more to get all the bacon on them we could. Their appetites must have improved for when we shipped there was one heavy and a B-3 and two B-1's with an average weight on the rail of 178 lbs. Sold for the same basic price as the others they netted 11¼c less per pound because there were no cuts on the first ones and some premiums. They averaged to dress out 85% of the live weight which is enough to make a 225 lb. pig into a heavy on the rail. But we can't see why the percentage was higher than on the first lot. Anyway it would have paid well to wrestle them into the box and weigh again a week earlier though we couldn't have shipped co-operatively.

That is one drawback with the co-operative shipping. Too few farmers back it to get sufficient volume of hogs to ship often and regularly. When we try to get as much weight on as possible we have to ship at just the right time. In fact uncertainty as to shipping got us into trouble this time. The co-op didn't know if they could ship so we booked them with a private trucker a day earlier. We loaded ours and seven for a neighbour on the sled and went to meet the truck. After waiting in the cold with hogs and horses shivering and the hogs fighting, we tried to locate the truck by phone. No trace so after three hours we went back home and unloaded. Next day they were loaded again and went through the club. It made a lot of unnecessary work. Another thing that is bad about the co-op shipping is that the grading slips are never filled in to show the weight of individual hogs or why they didn't grade better. The slips are printed for the purpose but just aren't used. We consider this an important part of rail grading as it gives the farmer an X-ray of his hogs and may help him with the next lot.

Speaking of help for the farmer, the Provincial government is trying to provide some. At our Intensive Production meeting a committee was set up to report on labour needs but so far it hasn't found any to report. Yet later on we may be very short of help because some men have moved on. Perhaps we should be able to see farther ahead and realize that more help will be needed at a certain date. Certainly, if production is to be increased by intensification instead of increasing acreage and livestock, we must be helped by the provision of such essentials as protein feeds, legume seeds, fertilizer, etc. We cannot feed our stock better unless we have the feed nor can we grow legumes to cover protein deficiencies unless we have the seed. But we can do one thing — we can start haying early and try to save all the protein in our hay. Late cut clover is not as good as early cut timothy and the early cutting will mean more aftermath for hay and pasture and a higher total yield of protein per acre.

We've been in the trapping business lately. Now don't get all upset and say the trapping season is over for it is always open season on rats. While the skins may not add to the stock of fur coats, trapping them is a profitable business and essential to the war effort. They seemed to be getting too much for the cat in the hog-pen so we shut her out and set traps. When you stop to think that a pair of rats and their progeny will eat as much in a year as ten laying pullets, it shows how important it is to get rid of them. Besides that, they're apt to eat a good share of the bags the feed comes in along with the contents. So don't miss an opportunity to kill one of Adolf's little cousins.

Dot and I joined the Kingscroft Farm Forum for the last meeting since it happened to be at the nearer end of their string. It seemed good to hear the opinions of so many others. We all gave a fine example of the co-operative spirit by helping Carl Corey eat up his birthday cakes. Incidentally he got all but one of the candles at the first puff so maybe he'll show us another way of adding a new Forum member.



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MONTREAL

If winter keeps on lingering in the lap of spring there will be a big scandal started about the old gent. And we won't get started reinforcing the sugar ration. There are hosts of people just 'dying' to say, "I'll take maple".

A farmer bought a couple of hogs for \$70.00, fed them \$30.00 worth of feed, and finally sold them for \$100.00. He was telling about it to one of his neighbors who said to him, "Why, Bash, you didn't make a cent on the deal. You bought those hogs for \$70.00, fed them \$30.00 worth of feed, and sold them for \$100.00. How do you figure any profit out of that?" Bash replied, "By gosh, I had the use of the hogs for three months, didn't I?"

"The girl I married has a twin sister."

"Gosh! How do you tell 'em apart?"

"I don't try to; it's up to the other one to look out for herself."

HITLER'S LAST HOPE

He still has one hope left.

Hitler knows now that *he* can't win this war, but he is gambling that *we* won't be able to win it either — that we will tire under the crushing cost of total war and fail to see it through to the bitter end. He knows, if this happens, that he will be the real victor — that the way will be open for his armies and airmen to fight again another day.

That is why this Fourth Victory Loan must not fail.

It is the test of our determination, as a free people, to out-work, out-fight and outlast Axis slaves. The road has been long, the load has grown heavy. The purchase of more bonds will mean giving up still more — even life's very necessities.

But it is the only way to make sure the coming offensive will end, not in the half-victory which Hitler would now gladly settle for, but total victory for us. *This alone will have made the war worth fighting. This alone will make life worth living for ourselves and our children.*



CRANE

and its Subsidiaries

Rules for Safe Tractor Operation

1. Be sure the gear shift lever is in neutral before cranking the engine.

2. Always engage the clutch gently, especially when going up a hill or pulling out of a ditch.

3. When driving on highways, or to and from fields, be sure that both wheels are braked simultaneously when making an emergency stop.

4. Always ride on seat or stand on platform of tractor. Never ride on drawbar of tractor or drawn implement.

5. When tractor is hitched to a stump or heavy load, always hitch to drawbar and never take up the slack of chain with a jerk.

6. Be extra careful when working on hillsides. Watch out for holes or ditches into which a wheel may drop and cause tractor to overturn.

7. Always keep tractor in gear when going down steep hills or grades.

9. Reduce speed before making a turn or applying brakes. The hazard of overturning the tractor increases four times when speed is doubled.

10. Never dismount from tractor when it is in motion. Wait until it stops.

12. Never permit persons other than driver to ride on tractor when it is in operation.

13. Never stand between tractor and drawn implement when hitching. Use an iron hook to handle drawbar.

14. Do not put on or remove belt from belt pulley while the pulley is in motion.

15. Should motor overheat, be careful when refilling radiator.

16. Never refuel tractor while motor is running or extremely hot.

17. When tractor is attached to a power implement be sure that all power line shielding is in place.

Be a careful operator always is the best advice against an accident.

"Don't you find that a new baby brightens up a home?"

"I do. We have the lights on all night now."



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DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Activities, Plans and Policies of the Quebec

Department of Agriculture

GOOD CROPS DEPEND ON GOOD SEED

Mr. Paul Methot answers some questions about seed and its importance.

Just how important is good seed in a farm programme?

In growing field crops the use of good seed is just as important as having good breeding stock on a dairy farm. Seed transmits good and bad characteristics just as a bull or a cow does.

Is it absolutely necessary that the increased production we have heard so much about be obtained?

It is. We must produce more milk, more meat of every kind, more eggs, more poultry meat. And it stands to reason that we can't do this unless we have more grain to feed.

Just how much more grain do we need?

Grain crops must be increased by at least 15% and, naturally, we must plant the kinds of grain we are going to need.

Does that mean that we are not growing enough grain now?

That is true of most farms. In many cases grain is sold off the farm that should be kept for feeding stock.

To grow more grain takes more land. Won't that cut down on the production of other crops?

Not necessarily. In some cases it may be necessary to plow up some pasture, but the easiest way would be to plan to get a bigger yield on the land now being used. And one big factor here is to use good seed. Fortunately, most farmers now realize that good crops start with good seed and seed that has been properly cleaned.

How many seed-cleaning centres are there in Quebec?

About 600, and they are all busy. They are located at strategic points where they are easily reached and they are very efficiently run.

Can they clean seed of all grain crops grown on Quebec farms?

Yes. As long as the proper screens are used (and here the operator gets advice from a Department inspector) and the fan is properly adjusted, any kind of seed can be properly cleaned. It is interesting to note that in a sample of oats, for example, as much as from 35% to 50% may be removed in the form of light seeds, weed seeds, other grain, etc.

Can anything be done with this waste material?

It can be ground up and used for feed, a process which gets rid, once for all, of the weeds. Of course, this material should never be sown.

Just when should grain be cleaned?

As early as possible, while there is still a good supply of grain on hand to put through the fanning mill.

Now, is there any advice that should be given to a farmer who has to buy his seed?

Always order Quebec No. 1 of the variety wanted. With respect to oats, we should be able to grow 100,000 or 150,000 bushels for seed here in Quebec if there were a

demand for it. Above all, do not order the famous C. W. Recleaned, of which about 100 carloads came into this province last spring. This seed never has a very high germinating power, and it will be still worse this year, for about 40% of the crop was frozen last fall.

How much registered oat seed is available in the province?

About 1,500 bushels of Cartier, 42,000 of Mabel, 1,300 of Erban, 4,000 of Vanguard and 1,200 of Banner. All these varieties are highly recommended for this part of the country.

How can a farmer decide what variety of a particular crop to sow?

The recommendations of the Provincial Seed Board will give this information. A bulletin has been printed and may be obtained free from the Department of Agriculture. The recommendations for 1943 were also printed in the February issue of the *Journal*.

An increase in production of grain of 15% means about 60 bushels more on every farm. What effects is this likely to have on livestock production?

The more grain we grow, the more animals we can feed. With an extra 60 bushels of grain a farmer can feed 4 extra hogs to 200 pounds, or 2 extra dairy cows, or 1 extra work horse or 35 more laying hens. And every extra animal, every pound of milk more, every egg we can get from our hens, means that much more toward the war effort.

A DANGER WITH SEED OATS

As more and more information comes in, the more certain it seems that oats in many parts of the Prairie Provinces, with the notable exception of the Peace River district in Alberta, have been damaged to the extent that germination is unreliable. Some lots of oats have been found to germinate as low as 20 percent, while other lots grown in the same district germinated 20 percent.

All this leads to the most definite conclusion that farmers who intend to sow oats should take particular care to test their oats at home, or to have them tested for germination.

YOUNG FARMERS' CLUBS HOLD ANNUAL MEETINGS

Good Progress is Reported from North Onslow and Lochaber

The annual meeting of the North Onslow Sheep Club, held in the parish hall, was well attended and reports presented indicated that 1942 had been a highly successful year for the club members. Prizes were awarded to the following, in order of merit: Graham Young, Claude Young, Elmer Stanton, Merland Bennett, Earl Queale, Claude Mayhew, Michael Mayhew, Leo O'Donnell, Ray Curley, Harold Gibbons, Marie Gibbons, Ivan Beattie, Leo Foran, Orla Beattie and Virtue Beattie.

Mr. Neil Drummond, county agronomer, was present and gave a talk on hog, butter and egg production. He also helped to set up a local Wartime Production Committee composed of Jos. Vallilee, Russell Young, Daniel Farrell and Maurice J. Cain.

Bert Dalton of the Provincial Department spoke on the importance of good farm bookkeeping, pointing out that a proper accounting system is just as important for the farmer as for the business man.

Officers of the club for 1943 are President, Earl Queale, secretary-treasurer, Claude Young, vice-president, Merland Bennett and leader, Daniel Farrell.

The Lochaber Swine Club held its meeting at Thurso, and a good number were present in spite of bad weather and blocked roads. During the past year the 14 members of the club marketed 101 bacon hogs, kept 16 for breeding stock and slaughtered a number of animals for local use. The quality of the animals raised by these club members is improving, as the following figures show:

In 1940, 30% graded A and 41% graded B1.

In 1941, 44% graded A and 39% graded B1.

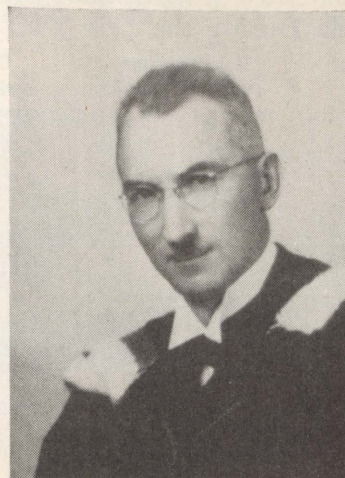
In 1942, 45% graded A and 50% graded B1.

Having 95% of their shipments grade A and B1 shows how the principles of good breeding are being applied in this district. These young people should be congratulated for the good work they are doing.

In sending in these reports Mr. W. A. Blackburn, Dominion Livestock Fieldman, comments, "The North Onslow club is doing well — we have three rams on loan. Members of the Lochaber club made an average gross profit of \$16.00. It took about 3 pounds of grain or meal per pound of gain: every member has a large supply of skim milk."

Fertilizer Policy was Helpful

From October 1941 until the middle of August, 1942 more than 43,000 Quebec farmers received grants to help them with their fertilizer buying to a total amount of \$203,333.00. It is estimated that 35% more fertilizer was bought under the plan last year than in the previous year. The same policy will be in effect again during 1943; details of the premiums and on what kinds of fertilizer they are payable were published in full in the February issue of the *Journal*.



The director of the newly-formed Publicity and Research Division, Dr. George Maheux, is eminently qualified for the position. He took his degree in Forestry at the University of Laval, and took post-graduate work in entomology at Cornell. He holds a Master of Arts degree from Laval: Master of Science in Agriculture from the University of Montreal and is a Doctor of Science of the same institution. He has been Provincial Entomologist since 1924 and has been for some years Chief of the Plant Protection Division. He is also Professor of Entomology at the University of Laval.

In the field of scientific research Dr. Maheux has directed with striking success important work on white grubs, the corn borer, the strawberry weevil and the apple maggot, developing practical methods of control. He has to his credit successful campaigns against dodder, and other noxious weeds, and against the corn borer.

He is a Commander of the Order of Agricultural Merit, belongs to the Entomological Society of America, and to the Entomological Society of Ontario, is a fellow of the American Association of Economic Entomologists, member of the Am. Society for the advancement of Science, of which he is a past president. He belongs to the Entomological Society of France, the Quebec Pomological Society, of which he was president from 1924 to 1927. He was President of the Society for the Protection of Plants from 1930 to 1932, is a member of the C.S.T.A. and the Quebec Linnaeus Society, of which he was president in 1932. He is a member of the Corporation des Agronomes, and of the Quebec Zoological Society of which he was president from 1939 to 1942.

In addition to his executive and organizing ability, Dr. Maheux possesses the culture, charm, wit, vivacity and eloquence that we have come to associate with his race. All this makes him a prime favourite at all social gatherings, where his melodious voice may often be heard leading the chorus. He has a genuine gift for friendship, and among his many friends and admirers are numbered the editorial board of this *Journal*, and the entire Macdonald College Staff.

A summary of Cattle Registrations and Transfers in Canada During the Last Two Years

Breed	Registrations		Transfers	
	1941	1942	1941	1942
Ayrshire	10,076	9,910	9,055	8,391
Canadian	1,048	988	701	624
Guernsey	2,201	2,371	1,874	1,681
Holstein	41,900	44,500	35,677	37,236
Jersey	9,408	15,617	8,047	10,002
Brown Swiss	78	66	76	59
Angus	3,077	3,403	2,531	2,996
Hereford	9,236	10,945	6,636	7,757
Red Poll	439	514	355	398
Shorthorn	14,834	12,960	11,309	10,950

Figures from the Holstein-Friesian Journal.

Chicks and More Chicks

If present trends in poultry raising are any indication Quebec will have little difficulty in reaching its objective of 45 million dozen eggs and 32 million pounds of poultry meat in 1943. Hatcheries are busy as they have never been before: operations started as much as three weeks earlier than usual and orders have been booked which will keep them running until the first of July, something which has never happened before.

Everybody seems to be planning to raise more hens: and this brings a danger of overcrowding for farmers are ordering more chicks than they have room to raise at one time. It would be well to plan to raise two lots spaced 8 or 10 weeks apart. In this way the brooder houses can be filled twice without overcrowding and the results in better egg production when these chicks reach laying age will be worth the extra effort.

Derris Wash for Warble

In a recent issue of Farming News and North British Agriculturist, a substitute for derris wash against warble grubs was cited. It is prepared as follows: Add 1 gallon of water gradually to 1 pound of Hydrated lime, stirring constantly to prevent lumps; then add 2 ounces of "Black Leaf 40" (Nicotine sulphate). The solution does not retain its strength for long, so should be made up in the amounts required just before using. Treat cattle every four weeks and continue as long as lumps appear. Use a reasonably stiff brush to remove scabs which may prevent entrance of the solution. As far as is known this material has not been used locally, but is said to have given very satisfactory results in Scotland.

**BUY
VICTORY BONDS**

Wartime Production Committees

The list of parishes in which a "Local Committee for Intensified Production" has been formed is lengthening steadily. Looking over the names submitted it is gratifying to note that the people who are being selected to act on these committees are leaders in their communities: men and women whose opinions carry weight. It is important that the right people be appointed to these committees, for they will have the responsibility of suggesting and possibly directing improved farming methods in their districts to the end that the greatest possible production may be achieved. And these committees should not be disbanded as soon as the present emergency is over: they should be kept in existence permanently, to serve as advisory bodies to work with the local agronomes for the benefit of the community as a whole. On them will depend to a large extent the success or failure of this province in reaching its production goals for 1943.

Increase Subsidies on Vegetables for Canning

To encourage this year's production of tomatoes, corn, peas, and green and wax beans for canning purposes, the Dominion Department of Agriculture has announced increased subsidies to farmers producing these crops. Farmers delivering tomatoes to canners for processing will be paid a subsidy of \$3 a ton. For corn, the subsidy is \$4 a ton; peas, \$10, shelled weight, or \$2, straw weight; and beans, \$7.50.

Subsidies on canning crops were introduced last year when they were paid to the canner who included them in his purchase price to the farmer. At that time, the subsidy on tomatoes was \$1 a ton; corn, \$2; peas, \$7.50, shelled weight, or \$1.50, straw weight; and green or wax beans, \$5. The 1943 subsidies are higher than those received by the farmer in 1942 by \$2 a ton for tomatoes and corn, \$2.50 for beans and shelled peas, and fifty cents for the straw weight of peas.

The Department says the subsidy increases are considered necessary to encourage production of the required quantities of canning crops. Otherwise the farmer, caught between rising production costs and the processor's price ceiling, might substitute less essential crops involving less labour and risk to produce.

Corn Borer Campaign is Underway

The scientists in the Department who are directing the fight against the corn borer are delighted with the prospects for the coming season. Inspectors are being appointed all over the province and the response from municipal councils, who have the duty of naming these inspectors, has been most gratifying. All signs point to another successful campaign again this season against this destructive but not unconquerable pest. Remember the cardinal rule — destroy all corn stubble and stalks and you destroy the borer.

WILD FLOWERS CAN BE TAMED

by Gordon W. Geddes

It all started when we found a cluster of large Yellow Lady's Slipper in the woods. My mother had grown a lot of flowers and these little yellow shoes appealed to her so much that she transplanted them to a damp shady spot in the corner by the house. Next year with the generosity so common to flower-lovers, she divided the rest of the cluster with two other enthusiasts. Her portion lived and flourished for several years and then died out.

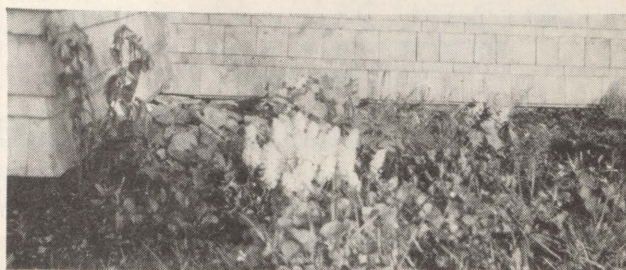
In the ensuing search for replacement we found so many other things that 'The Corner' is now filled almost to overflowing. The beauty of the wild flowers seems to be that they require little attention once they are established. Some of them bloom early and disappear to be replaced by something else almost in the same spot. Others bloom and the plant remains pretty after the flowers are gone.

Once we started it was inevitable that we should want to know what we found. Books from the library, borrowed books and purchased ones gave us most of the answers. The hepatica was found first in a book. We hunted for the real thing until a neighbour let us in on a small bed she had found. Shortly afterwards my sister found another bed along with quantities of the small yellow Lady's Slipper. The latter almost replaced the large one which had died. However, the lucky find of Pink Moccasin Flowers did replace it. At first we thought there were white ones as well but they turned pink with age. One need not go to the jungles to find orchids for there are many varieties in Canada. The Lady's Slippers are among them and we also found the Showy Orchis, the Green Wood Orchis and the Purple Wood Orchis.

Bloodroot was another rare find with its big white flower early in the season and beautifully-shaped green leaves all summer. The Claytonia or Spring Beauty (we used to call it Mayflower) was almost too common to move; still it got a place. Dutchman's Breeches and Squirrel-corn (boys and girls) also were moved. Jack-in-the-Pulpit came along to keep the others on the straight and narrow path and then we found he had different colour schemes in his pulpit so we brought him some company.

To spice things up a bit we added some Wild Ginger. Its leaf is prettier than the flower. Then, of course, there were Violets, blue, yellow and white. For a long time we hunted for dog-tooth Violets only to meet them in our old friend, the Adder-Tongue. The Bellwort with its drooping leaves and yellow flowers was installed as watchman because it grew a little taller. The Foam Flower added its white spikes to the display. Perhaps you know it as the False Mitrewort or Coolwort.

Of course, we had to have some Star Flowers and the white Wood Sorrel which looks so much like a shamrock. Ground Ivy with its purple flowers came creeping in. So



The "Corner". Bellwort at the left, then leaves of Hepatica and Wild Ginger, then White Foam Flowers with leaves of Bloodroot behind.

did the Moneywort or Myrtle and its yellow blossom. Gold-thread and Partridgeberry did their bit. Then there was Solomon's Seal, False Solomon's Seal and Purple Twisted Stalk. Wood Anemone got a seat in the balcony. The Indian Pipe and Ladies' Tresses did not survive the moving.

The Trilliums mustn't be forgotten. The Painted one with its red V is particularly interesting at present. Its Scarlet brother (Johnny Stinker) is pretty if your nose is not too close. If you can find a White Trillium you're lucky but you shouldn't transplant it unless you're an expert because it's so rare. In this respect we had surprisingly few casualties when plenty of water was used.

Bittersweet and some wild ferns, including a Maiden-hair brings our list up-to-date. Of course, this only scratches the surface for the varieties are limited only by your available space and time. The latter will not be as limiting a factor as one might imagine, no matter how busy you are. Every member of the family will add a share. My mother and sister got most of ours but trips after cows and other routine farm work gave opportunities to find a few. Even a walk after chores sometimes seems to pep one up rather than exhaust.

The cash investment is pretty small. Ours was limited to some Trailing Arbutus which we couldn't find ourselves. So if you want to add to your knowledge, improve your powers of observation and have some cheap fun all at once, tame a few wild flowers.

CULTIVATORS

Cultivators of the earth are the most valuable citizens. They are the most vigorous, the most independent, the most virtuous; and they are tied to their country and wedded to its liberty and interests by the most lasting bonds.

—Thomas Jefferson.

The Architect's Office, Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, deals with all enquiries from farmers and others relating to farm building construction and planning. Plans and information sheets, designed particularly for small farms, are available for general distribution.



THE WOMEN'S INSTITUTES SECTION

*Devoted to the activities of the Quebec Institutes
and to matters of interest to them*

Our Plans for the Post-War World

by Grace A. Kuhring

That so many people are beginning to speculate about the nature of the post-war world is the most hopeful sign to be found in this world of war in which we live.

All thinking people realize that we still face a long hard struggle, before military victory will be won.

It is quite clear that a military victory alone, without well formed plans for a post-war world, will bring, not peace, but another war, more horrible even than this one.

In order to have a workable peace it is of the utmost importance that representatives of all the United Nations, women as well as men, should meet together, with carefully prepared plans of the post-war objectives of each of the separate nations. These representatives should meet regularly.

No two nations will need exactly the same details and unless this fact is understood from the beginning, no plan can possibly be successful.

Each nation has its own culture and sense of values, and in approaching the plans for the world after the war, we must, in fairness to all, take this into account.

Representatives of one nation, no matter how wise and far-seeing, cannot make laws and plans for another nation that will be acceptable to that nation.

True democracy in practice among the allied countries, will give the small nation the right to plan for its own post-war problems and will allow these plans to be presented at the meetings of the representatives of the United Nations.

After the war the allied countries will have necessary policing duties to perform, in Germany, in Japan and perhaps in other regions. For a long period it will probably be necessary to keep these regions under military occupation and here the allied forces will have a common task.

Our first duty after the military victory will be to feed the starving people of the world and to provide clothing and medical care. Other necessary goods must also be provided. Then the great task of rebuilding the devastated areas will begin.

Supplying the allied countries with the means of production to make it possible for the wheels of their industries to start again will then be necessary. This should be carried out under a united plan, so that each country, as far as possible, can recommence the economic activity to which it is best suited.

This would be a first step toward an international planned economy.

Canadian Needs

To Canadians the post-war plan will deal with the needs of Canada.

It is of the greatest importance that an adequate Immigration Policy be formulated. To allow general immigration would be to invite disaster. On the other hand selective immigration would undoubtedly be of great benefit. Some of the "New Canadians", admitted to Canada during the last seven years under a selective policy, have made valuable contributions to our scientific, industrial and cultural life.

Unless Canadian Education is immediately fitted to modern life and some co-ordination between the French and the English systems brought about, we shall continue to have disunity and misunderstanding. Why cannot Canadian History be taught to English and French children alike? TRUTH should be the basis for Canadian school history books. Our children should be taught that we have not only gloriously won most of our battles in the past, but have also gloriously lost some of them. That we have survived these losses, recouped them and have gone on to greater progress should be stressed.

No convincing argument against having a Dominion Board of Education that would ensure equal education for all children in Canada, rich and poor alike, has even been put forth.

A programme of Public Works, including provision for housing must be planned. New homes will be needed for the thousands of returning soldiers, married since the war began or to be married after it is won.

In planning for housing we will fall short of an ideal if we fail to abolish slums, not only urban slums but rural ones as well.

The health of Canadians must be improved if Canada is to take her proper place in the post-war world. A survey five years after the war must not show 37% of our young men unfit because of malnutrition.

Industry geared almost entirely to war cannot be changed overnight to peace time production. But much time could be saved and the change speeded up, if a survey of industrial plants were conducted at once. Estimates could then be made and plans drawn for converting all plants which

could easily be changed over to peace time production.

Agriculture, our basic industry, will have to be given much encouragement. Over-production need not worry our farmers, for the world will need all that they can produce. A better system of distribution and a "floor" under farm prices is of prime importance. A revision, upward, of post war farm prices would bring farm incomes into line and make it possible for farmers to raise their standard of living.

Health insurance, old age pensions, some form of unemployment insurance, labour and wage policies and a system of financing will be some of the other subjects of our planning.

Women must have a part in this post war planning, for these post-war plans will affect women directly. They have a right and a duty to help in the formulation of these plans. Women's part in the war effort is not done until they can be reasonably sure that workable plans for the post war world are made.

When these plans have been completed and agreed upon by the allied countries, it is the duty of every citizen in Canada to see to it that the plans are carried out.

HOME ECONOMIES

by M. L. Kezar

Winter, season of snow and ice, with its pleasures and anxieties, has passed as gradually as it came, and lovely spring has arrived. As seasons come and go, home makers find changes in their household duties as they leave behind many things completed, and make preparation for taking on new seasonal activities.

The preparation for warmer weather, and renovating or housecleaning is usually undertaken with much interest and energy. Of course, every housekeeper has her own special way of going about this general work, and while one may find her way the best and easiest for herself, another who is less experienced may be anxious to improve her methods and is open to suggestion.

Owing to war conditions we are urged not to buy anything — household equipment, furnishing, clothing, food, etc. — beyond our present needs, consequently it is necessary that we take good care of the things we have in order that they may last as long as possible.

The first necessity is to look over the contents of boxes, trunks and chests, to clean dresser drawers, closets, store rooms, cupboards, etc., and to sort out and lay aside the unwanted things for rummage or salvage, remembering that this is the time that moths begin their damaging work.

Then along comes the storing of winter things. These should be cleaned or washed, well aired and packed in well made cedar chests, wrapped in strong paper sealed with gummed paper or tape, or placed in moth-proof garment bags. No soiled garments or garments with soiled spots

should be included, because such soil will attract moths. Good moth-proof bags may be made of strong cotton material — the seams stitched two or three times. Such bags are very serviceable as they can be made in required sizes, are washable, last for years, and all kinds of woollen articles, suits and coats on hangers, can be stored in them. When securely tied they may be hung out of the way in store-rooms and closets.

When storing furs, woollens, blankets, rugs, it is wise to use moth-balls or flakes generously, and a good insect spray used about drawers, chests and store-rooms will prove helpful in exterminating moths.

Upholstery, rugs and carpets should be cleaned regularly, and parts around furniture legs and under furniture should not be neglected. Here, too, are places for the insect spray.

While there is far greater need than ever before to care for clothing, blankets, and rugs made from wool or partly from wool, there is no need to worry over the shortage of new wool. The textile industry is both capable and resourceful, and will be able to re-process old or used wools and to substitute other fibres — cotton and rayon, — in the manufacture of materials as good in appearance and of better quality than those from poor wools.

The most dreaded of the spring undertakings is the clearing and cleaning out of cellar and attic, whether these places have been kept in fairly good order or not. Usually it is best to place these parts of the house in good order first to make room for the storing of the things which will not be needed during the summer.

After this, the work of re-arranging and cleaning the main parts of the house will proceed smoothly and rapidly, making this seasonal task much easier. Now our busy home-maker can observe her work with satisfaction, realizing that her home is in good order so that she can better enjoy the warm weather and the duties involved. What can be better, more needed or more desired than a well-kept, well-managed and happy home?

When the work in the home is placed on a systematic basis, the home-maker has a better opportunity to give of her efforts in helping with the various activities which require all the spare time and attention possible at the present time. Those who must stay at home can work, save, hope and give courage to those who are more actively involved in the world-wide struggle for freedom and the rights of humanity. Even if the sacrifices made seem small yet whatever keeps the homes of Canada ready for the return of her men is of importance both now and hereafter.

The people have now gathered their strength. They are moving forward in their might and power — and no force, no combination of forces, no trickery, deceit or violence, can stop them now. They see before them the hope of the world — a decent, secure, peaceful life for all men everywhere.

—Franklin D. Roosevelt.

SILVER LININGS

by M. Elizabeth McCurdy

It is hard to conceive of any possible good arising out of the wholesale slaughter and destruction which marks the present war, yet already there are indications that some of the dross of civilization is being burnt away.

Among the indications of change to be found is the passing of the slum districts in many of the great cities of the Old World. The war has ruthlessly exposed these, with all their attendant horrors of overcrowding, dirt, disease and immoral and indecent living to the limelight of public opinion. The neglected evacuee children have told their own story to the world, and hereafter he will be a brave landlord who will not seek to remedy the faults of his rents.

In this connection it must not be forgotten that rural areas have their slums as well as the cities. Not all rural homes are good homes. The security that families, especially the children need, is often lacking. Without the basic security of a good home, community betterment, health services and recreational activities are merely supplementary.

No doubt there will be great changes in the working world. The length of working days will have a fixed limit. Wages will cover more than the mere necessities of a barren and cheerless existence of constant toil. There will be time for real recreation, for study, books and music, gardening and hobbies, time to look up, and take courage.

Again, the war is teaching the world the value of economy and the sin of waste. The intensive training in thrift will have an effect on the whole economic life of the world. It is becoming the rule that men and women, when they cannot get what they want to use, will use what they can get, often with the most surprising results. There is no limit to what Science can do and is doing, to provide material, not only for war needs, but for those of peace. The intelligence and ingenuity of man are being challenged as never before. They are responding nobly to that challenge, by making use of substitutes never before dreamed of.

It has been repeatedly said that the war is being fought for liberty. But it is to be remembered that liberty does not mean freedom from all restraint, nor does it mean freedom to do that which others who are entitled to a similar liberty cannot do. In the past, world progress gave to every nation the right to be free from domination by other nations, to govern themselves, and to exercise personal liberty. All these liberties are threatened now. But in the success of the cause of the Allied Nations the dawn of these liberties will come again. Economic evils will be remedied in process of time. Personal liberty will allow a choice of work or calling without regimentation. All of these are needed for the highest and best development of humanity. The contrast between democracy and dictatorship will be more clearly defined than ever before in the history of mankind.

Q. W. I. NOTES

Argenteuil County

Brownsburg Branch had a very instructive address by Mr. George Brown on First Aid. Thanks were received from the Navy League for the ditty bags recently sent. A sleigh ride to Dalesville where the members were entertained by Mrs. J. Campbell was much enjoyed. The hostess was presented with a gift from the members as a token of appreciation for her many kindnesses to the Branch. Frontier Branch is making a quilt to be sold for the benefit of the Aid to Russia Fund. This Branch made sixty calendars to be sent to soldiers. Jerusalem-Bethany donated \$5.00 to the Russian Relief Fund. Plans were made to send parcels to boys overseas. Lachute arranged to send seeds to Britain. Miss Janet McOuat gave a fine demonstration on sandwich making. The Study Group had an illustrated lecture by Rev. B. J. Thorpe on his pioneer work in the Peace River District. Several members assisted the local rationing board, and with the sale of Stamps. Morin Heights held an apron exchange at the meeting, which was held at the home of Mrs. Morgan, with Mrs. J. D. Davis as joint hostess. Pioneer donated \$5.00 to the Russian Relief Fund, and arranged to send boxes overseas.

Huntingdon County

The meeting of Huntingdon Branch was held at the home of Miss Jennie Robb. This Branch reports eleven seaman's jackets completed and forwarded. Red Cross work was planned as well as aid for the Russian Fund. Community singing of popular songs made a welcome contribution to the programme. "A visit to Lantern Lane" describing the home of Mrs. Nellie McClung was given by Mrs. McCartney, with extracts from some of the author's books. A questionnaire on food preparation by Mrs. Reed proved instructing. Dundee had a paper on Patriotism and sent a donation to the Russian Relief Fund. A device for rug-making was demonstrated and an article on practical thrift read, as well as one on Public Education. Aubrey-Riverfield held a true and false contest. Stormy weather hindered attendance in this County.

Papineau County

Ten boxes of comforts were sent to local boys overseas. Two press articles dealing with British Columbia and Mrs. Roosevelt's visit were enjoyed. A community evening for the Red Cross sponsored by the Branch assisted by friends in the place was a great success. A chicken-pie supper in aid of the Red Cross was planned. A humorous reading, "Pa's idea of the W. I." was given by the Treasurer, Mrs. R. N. MacLachlan, and enjoyed.

Pontiac County

This County has been particularly active during the early weeks of the new year. Bristol Busy Bees sent seeds to Britain, clothing to a needy family, held a successful tea, and heard a paper on Britain's War Time Reading. This Branch donated \$10.00 to the Community Hospital toward

a refrigerator for the blood tests carried on there. Elmside Branch sent a box and other comforts to a neighbour in Hospital. Seeds were sent to Britain from this Branch. Shawville is buying a Victory Bond with Branch funds, and donating to the Russian Relief Fund. Clarendon had a paper on Home Economics, and Wyman heard news items on the work of the Federated Institutes. Food rationing in England was also studied, as well as nutrition values in Canada. Onslow Corners Branch had a paper entitled "How to Work for Victory". All Branches in the County are working steadily for the Red Cross, sending boxes overseas, and receiving letters of thanks from the recipients.

Richmond County

Cleveland Branch sent \$2.00 in seeds to Britain, \$25.00 to the Russian Relief Fund, and \$2.00 in prizes to the School. Melbourne Branch made a quilt for the Red Cross, two seaman's coats, and sent \$25.00 to the Russian Relief Fund. A Savings Certificate was purchased, and plans made to fill 48 cans for the jam project. This Branch is interested in the centralization of School Boards.

Rouville County

Abbotsford Branch sent two pounds of seeds to Britain and decided to make ten ditty bags for the Navy. An interesting paper on Legislation was given by Mrs. Honey. Mrs. C. C. Whitney gave a paper on Current Events of the year.

Sherbrooke County

Sherbrooke County held a special County meeting at which five Branches were represented, Mrs. Ashe, County President presiding. Projects urged for the coming months were: raising money for war charities, canning for home and overseas and making of ditty bags. Seeds are needed in Australia and the branches were asked to consider this fact in their projects. The School Fair for the Autumn was discussed and plans made for its improvement. Greetings from Stanstead County were voiced by its president, Mrs. Daintrey, who was a guest in town. Milby Branch served a delightful lunch at the close of the afternoon.

Ascot Branch held a social evening instead of the usual meeting. At a later meeting plans were made for an egg-laying contest as a means of promoting war-time production. A lending library is to be started in the Branch. The diphtheria inoculation begun some time ago was completed in Ascot School. \$5.00 were sent to the Aid to Russia Fund, \$5.00 to the Queen's Canadian Fund, and \$4.00 for Seeds for Britain. Orford Branch members have been knitting for the Red Cross during the winter. Twelve articles were knitted in February, and were sent to the Red Cross. Cherry River Branch held a very interesting meeting at the home of Mrs. David Whittier. Three educational papers were read, on Home Economics, and The War in Russia, and an apron sale and a buttonhole contest were held. This Branch has earned \$35.30 to be used for layettes and other welfare work and Red Cross needs.

Parents and Children

by Mary Avison

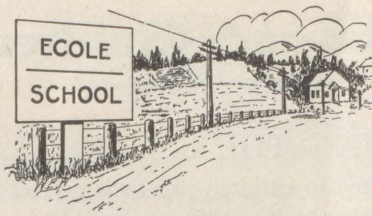
KEEPING THE BALANCE

Everyone interested in children and their normal wholesome development should, if possible, see the picture, "Now Voyager". Of the fine acting and direction I will not speak, since this is not a drama column. But the vivid, sympathetic and moving portrayal of the mother-and-daughter relationship, its tragic and stultifying effect when mother love and possessiveness are given free reign, when parental authority is selfishly and autocratically used, — these do come within our field and were seldom more poignantly delineated. This portrait of a girl, repressed, fear-ridden, dull and unlovely, inevitably a spinster though daughter of one of Boston's best families, would be pointless for us if it were painted without hope. But "Now Voyager" is a convincing account of her gradual redemption to health and wholesomeness, to freedom from fear, to beauty, and to love, when finally she devotes herself to saving another little girl from a fate similar to her own. The recovery of this twelve-year-old in an atmosphere freed from jealousy and doubt, is as reassuring and essentially sane as was the older woman's achievement of growing poise and contentment, through the guidance of her doctor and the wholesome, friendly environment in which he placed her.

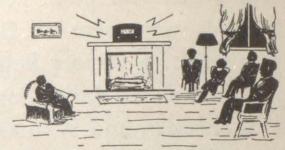
In every community there are women who have lost their way, become neurotic and fearful — extreme cases of the inferiority complex, — people who feel they do not belong, daughters submissive and dutiful to the point of being nonentities. Such people can be helped by the expert guidance of trained psychiatrists, and by the wise, understanding co-operation of wholesome friends, till they are freed of their fears and repressions and *find* themselves once more.

However, we should not think that what such a picture has to say applies only to extreme cases. In every mother, in every parent, are the elements of possessiveness, of autocracy, of selfish love. They creep, often unnoticed, into our relationships with our children. We want them to be like our ideal child, or to fulfil in their generation our own unrealized ambitions. We fear to let them make their own mistakes and so to learn for themselves. We expect gratitude and devotion in return for being their parents. "I didn't ask to be born" she cries in agony. Why should we expect gratitude as a duty? "You must live your own life; be true to yourself", says the doctor. It is hard for parents to accept this. Family pride, ambition, our *need* of them, jealousy, fear — all these we have to recognise in ourselves and to fight against, if we would give our children true freedom. If they are to be wholesome, healthy, radiant people, loving life and living it to the full, they must achieve their own integrity.

(Continued on Page 31)



LIVING AND LEARNING



FORUMS COUNCIL CONVENES

The Quebec Council of Farm Forums held its first regular session in 1943. Owing to the difficulty of farmers travelling great distances, it was decided to meet in three centers, Montreal, Sherbrooke, and later in the spring, in Pontiac County.

There was full representation of county representatives at both meetings with over twelve visitors from nearby Forums at Sherbrooke. P. D. McArthur the President of the Council presided at Montreal, the Honorary President Dean W. H. Brittain, attended the Montreal meeting. Wm. Frank, vice-president chaired the Sherbrooke meeting. The Secretary, R. Alex Sim, and Mrs. Sim attended both meetings.

Mr. Sim presented a financial statement and a report of the year's work. He expressed satisfaction with the excellent financial condition of the Council, stating that membership fees were paid more promptly this year than ever before. Grants from the Quebec Department of Agriculture, and the Cooperative Federee were also helpful.

Mr. McArthur felt the work was in a healthier condition than it was a year ago, in spite of the unfavorable weather. He was happy to note that Quebec was the first province to set up a Council of Farm Forums representing all registered listeners in the province.

The report of 33 groups being registered in Action Projects was gratifying, as well as the splendid weekly reports that have come in from the secretaries.

George Collum, representative of Chateaugay County was planning for a closing rally for the Ormstown Forums for the night of the closing broadcast. Alan Crutchfield, representative for Huntingdon County hoped that a lot of organization work could be carried on this summer. Alex Bothwell, agronome from Lachute, reporting for Argenteuil told of the great interest farmers in that area were taking in the program.

At Sherbrooke, in addition to the chairman, Mr. Frank representing Richmond County, the following were present: Ted Bennett for Compton County; Reg. Conner for Stanstead County; Claude Whitcher for Brome County; N. L. Cameron for Sherbrooke County; two lady representatives were also present, Mrs. Donald McElrea, and Mrs. Charles Drummond, and about **twelve visitors**.

The same agenda was covered at both meetings and substantial agreement was reached on all matters. The Council petitioned the C.B.C. to continue monthly broadcasts at

9 p.m. Monday nights through the summer. Summer rallies in all areas were mooted with the accent on forming new groups. The Council is supporting the efforts of the C.B.C. to have priorities raised on radio batteries pointing out that otherwise Farm Forums will not be able to continue another year in many sections.

On Dr. Brittain's invitation it was decided to hold the annual meeting of the Council at Macdonald College early in June.

Manpower: Agriculture's severest problem was squarely faced. Ernest Dionne from the Department of Labor was welcomed to the Montreal meeting. Mr. Dionne was optimistic — more optimistic incidentally than the Council — that a supply of skilled workers could be secured. The Council felt that until a pool of workers was created from which farm help could be drawn, it would be impossible to guarantee a quick service.

Notwithstanding this criticism the Council decided to collect from the Farm Forum members through a questionnaire, data on their labor needs.

Maple Syrup: The Sherbrooke meeting analyzed the orders-in-council on maple syrup, deploring the late issuance of the ruling. Mr. Frank had been unable to get the local office of the Wartime Prices and Trade Board to throw any light on who was to do the grading.

The payment of a bonus of a dollar a cord for wood, only for wood handled by dealers also came in for sharp criticism.

Egg Grading and Prices: Egg prices in Sherbrooke recently suffered a sharp depression. The Spring Road Forum had protested this situation previous to the meeting, and the Secretary of the Council had contacted the Dominion Department of Agriculture which is investigating the situation. A resolution was passed dealing with eggs to be delivered to the proper authority.

The absence of a floor under the price of eggs has permitted an unregulated drop in the Sherbrooke area.

These decreased prices unaccompanied by any decrease in feed or labor costs, at a time when farmers are planning the size of their flocks for the coming year is not encouraging farmers to increase the production of poultry products.

The egg grading situation in Sherbrooke came in for unfavorable comment. The principle of grading eggs was approved. However farmers often had to make two trips to town because of congestion at the graders — something

that takes both tires, gas and time. Furthermore, it was felt they were more likely to get a fair grade if the grading was not done by an egg dealer.

The Ottawa Valley meeting will convene in the early spring and will be reported in a subsequent issue.

A NEW COUNCIL

Principal Errol Amaron has called a meeting of the Eastern Townships Adult Education Council (E.T.A.E.C.) at Sherbrooke for Friday and Saturday, May 6th and 7th. Mr. Amaron, the President of the Council, has called this meeting to consider the organization of a Quebec Council of Community Schools.

Formed in June 1940, the E.T.A.E.C. was designed to coordinate all the activities of the Rural Adult Education Service in community schools, listening groups and libraries. Since then both Community Schools and Farm Forums have spread to centers outside the Eastern Townships. At the last meeting of the Council at Camp Macdonald, Georgeville, in August, this situation was faced, and a draft constitution was circulated to all Community Schools for discussion.

Agenda: In addition to the constitution of this proposed new Council, delegates will be asked to consider other questions:

1. The advisability of organizing Community Schools in the 50 centers now served by the film circuits. This would involve a considerable increase from the 13 centers served by Community Schools last year. The new proposal will consider holding meetings monthly for 10 months rather than weekly in the Autumn. Wherever possible study groups will be organized for weekly meetings.
2. Appointment of a delegate to the annual meeting of the Canadian Association for Adult Education in London, Ontario, May 20, 21 and 22.
3. Camp Macdonald: the scope of the program, selection of instructors, scholarships and new features.
4. Selection of topics for courses of study, lesson outlines, and discussion materials for the coming season.

A call has been issued to Community Schools. Others wishing information should write to Errol C. Amaron, Stanstead College, Stanstead, Quebec, or to R. Alex Sim, Macdonald College, Quebec.

More Dental and Medical Care

With only one exception dentists reported their farm trade picking up. They said much of the work they are now doing was made necessary by long periods of neglect in which their patients had practically no dental care. Farmers are now paying cash and paying off old bills.

There is a true saying that when two men meet and exchange a dollar with each other, each man receives one dollar but when they meet and exchange an idea with one another each man then has two ideas.

FARM FORUM SAYINGS

At last meeting of the season on March 29th, one of the questions to be answered by Farm Forums was about what benefit Farm Forum had been to their community. Here are some of the answers.

From Waterloo Road Forum in Brome County:

"We consider the Farm Radio Forum has come to stay because it make people *think*, then *talk*, then *act*. There is more cooperation and more friendliness."

—Mrs. A. L. Young, Secretary.

From Sutton Farm Forum in Brome County:

"We feel that the voice of Farm Forum is getting louder and is beginning to be heard in Ottawa — and in other places that count."

—Geo. F. Gorman, Secretary.

From Spooner Pond No. 1 in Richmond County:

"During the past season Farm Radio Forum has improved community spirit. We shared ideas and problems by working them out together. We received much information from Farm Forum Facts and other pamphlets. Through Farm Radio Forum we studied Crop and Poultry Production. Farm Radio Forum has done a great deal in the war effort for Canadian agriculture."

—R. E. Lampron, Secretary.

From Libbytown in Stanstead County:

"The meetings have been much enjoyed, found very interesting. They have added to the social life of the community. Literature has been read and has caused creative thinking on the part of the people."

—Mrs. Alvin Smith, Secretary.

PARENTS AND CHILDREN (Continued from Page 29)

To counterbalance this refusal to *possess* our children, we must also recognise their need of affection and approval. "You don't really *love* me; you only do this because you are my nurse," says the tragic, unwanted child, or "I never do anything right — I wish I were dead!" as I once heard a small child burst out. For him this was just a moment's agony, but too often repeated in a home that lacked real affection or time for fun with the children, it could produce deep and permanent feelings of inferiority. Joyous companionship and affection between parents and children put such incidents into their true perspective as part of the learning process — and prevent youngsters from being overwhelmed and crippled by their own feelings of inadequacy.

The happy group of youngsters roasting weiners in front of that staid old Boston fireplace in "Now Voyager", is a picture that typifies an achievement, — home as a place where children grow.

A Wisconsin survey report indicates that the proportion of farmers who never pay off their mortgages is about 70 per cent. Also there was no indication that size of farm affected a farmer's chances of paying off a mortgage. Size, however, did appear to affect the chances of whether the farmer could stay out of debt.



THE COLLEGE PAGE

In Retrospect

By the time these words are first read another College term will be drawing to a close and students will be keeping the lights burning late as they get ready for the final examinations. It has been a good year—this year of the 'harvest excursion' and the 'deep snow'.

From the beginning there has been enthusiasm and a mood to work. Students have felt that they were expected to make the most of their time. As a result there have been some notable achievements. A very heavy programme of military training and studies has been carried without more than the habitual complaints. The general level of 'marks' at mid-term was higher than for several years. Student social activities were much reduced and the proceeds from those that were held went to war causes, the Red Cross and International Student Service. There was efficiency and high quality in the planning of student events. The well-conducted campaign for I.S.S. will long remain as an achievement in undergraduate enterprise and organization which brought substantial returns in money to the cause and in recreation to the students. A series of class plays included outstanding presentations of Tolstoy's "Michael" and Odet's "Waiting for Lefty", while the staff production of Noel Coward's "Hay Fever" was an unqualified success.

Music, also, had an unusually large place this year. The annual visit of the Montreal Masonic Choir on Founder's Day, the performance of the McGill String Quartet in March and a series of Sunday evening hours of recorded music arranged by the Music Appreciation Group, were greatly enjoyed.

A resurgence of democracy marked the annual student elections. A vigorous campaign gave the presidency of the Students' Council to W. Cordukes of Westboro, Ont. and filled the other offices acceptably.

The Rural Problems Club rounded off its season of discussion of farm problems with a largely attended symposium on 'Post-War Reconstruction' with P. D. MacArthur of Howick, Francis Hankin of Montreal and Dr. W. D. Macfarlane as speakers.

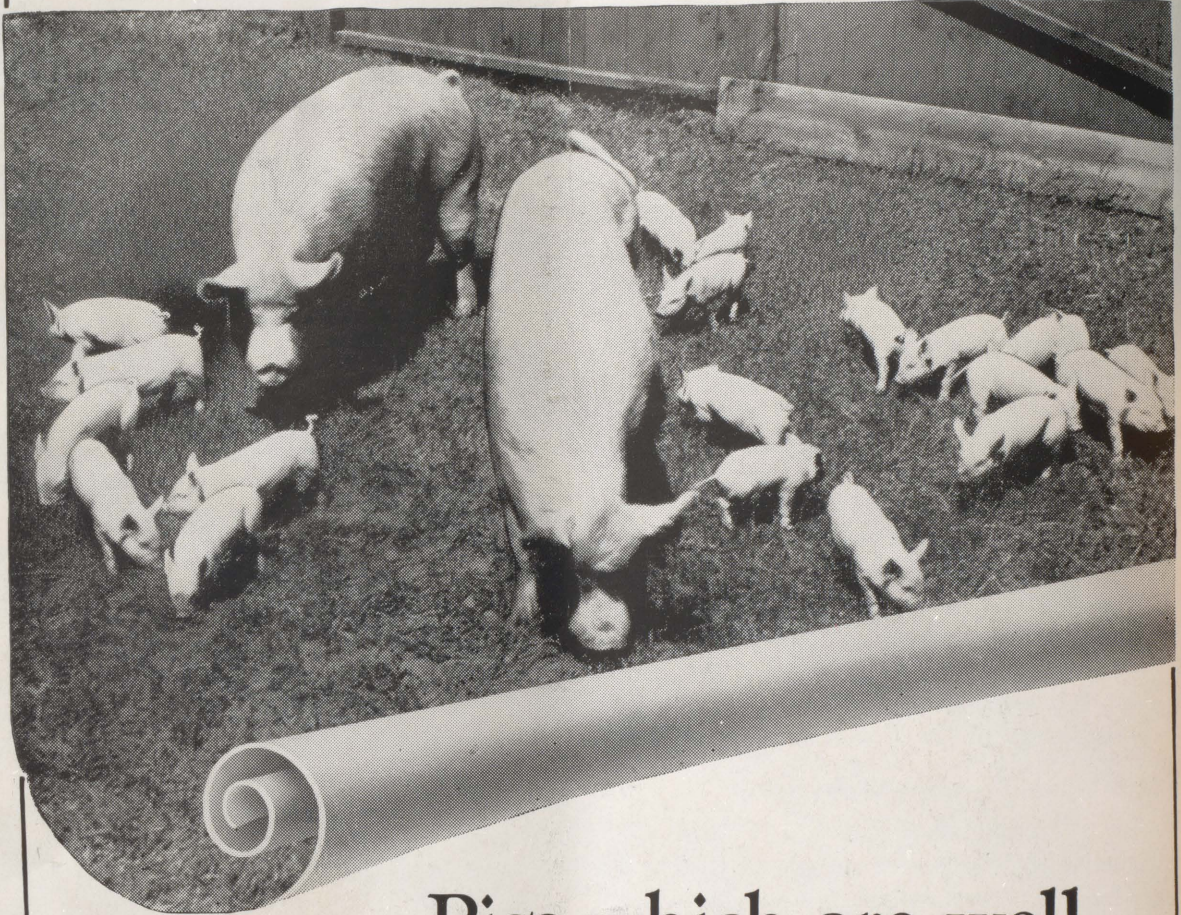
During the year many members of the senior classes, especially, left to enlist while former students and younger graduates in uniform pay frequent furlough visits. Of those that remain it would be hard to find one not already committed to a war job for the summer. So, Macdonald carries on.

Two members of the college staff, Professors Hamilton and Bird, attended increased production meetings in the Hemmingford district during the month. They report a very keen interest in production problems on the part of farmers but also considerable dissatisfaction with many of the new orders. For instance, the regulation governing the grading of maple syrup was most confusing. No one knew to whom he should apply for grading, nor did he have any information about the grades, prices, etc. It was reported that one farmer took one hundred gallons to Montreal and because it was not graded he was forced to sell for two dollars per gallon. He had offers of two dollars and thirty cents at home in bulk. Considerable dissatisfaction was also expressed over the new egg grading regulations. Forcing the sale of eggs through one channel may have many admirable features but it should be put into operation slowly so that proper facilities may be provided and that farmers may have a proper understanding of the regulations.

Mr. Aaron B. Churchill, former Diploma Course student has recently become an enthusiastic hog raiser as well as Ayrshire Breeder and Apple Grower. He maintains three sows which raise two litters each per year. At the first of this month he had three sows raising 44 pigs. They were about three weeks old and just about as uniform as peas in a pod. He attributed a large part of his good luck to good feeding and management practice. The small pigs were fed ferrous sulphate to prevent anemia and the sows were given a balanced ration. He reported that of the eight pigs he sold the previous weeks, 3 were A grade, 5 grade B1. These eight pigs had eaten 46 bags of purchased feed at a cost of 102 dollars. They brought a gross return of 207 dollars, leaving a profit over feed cost of 105 dollars or slightly over 13 dollars per pig.

Professor Hamilton acted as judge at the Maritime Fat Cattle show which was held at Moncton, N.B. on March 31st. He reports a keen interest in beef cattle and an excellent class of stock on hand for the show. The Grand Championship was awarded to Mr. George Mitchel, East Amherst, N.S. on a well finished 800 pound steer; the reserve championship went to Mr. G. A. Chase, Port Williams, N.S. Shorthorns were the most numerous and won both championships. The manager of the show was R. A. Gilbert Mac '35.

START PIGS THE *RIGHT* WAY



Pigs which are well started are more easily raised

NURSING PIGS should be encouraged to eat solid feed by placing dry feed in a small trough in a separate enclosure (creep) or by feeding the sow in a long, low-sided trough, from which the little pigs can also eat, or by use of a self-feeder from which little pigs can feed.

WEANED PIGS need feed which is suitable for growth. Mixtures of farm grains should be "balanced" with skim milk or buttermilk or by the addition of a protein mineral supplement. A standard feeding oil, containing necessary vitamins, should also be fed unless the pigs are getting green feed and have access to direct sunshine.

FOR ALL YOUNG GROWING PIGS: Avoid grain mixtures which are high in hull or fibre. If pigs are raised outside, avoid the use of last year's pig runs, and provide shade. All pigs need water. Supply plenty of it. Its importance for nursing pigs and those getting milk is often overlooked.

DO NOT LEAVE IT ALL TO THE SOW

For further information consult your provincial Department of Agriculture, Agricultural College, nearest Dominion Experimental Farm or Live Stock Office of the Dominion Department of Agriculture.

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AGRICULTURAL SUPPLIES BOARD
Dominion Department of Agriculture, Ottawa
Honourable James G. Gardiner, Minister